

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1928 BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1928—VOL. XX, NO. 169

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

ONTARIO SCHOOL RULING GIVEN BY PRIVY COUNCIL

Claim of Roman Catholics to Special Privileges Rejected by Court

DECISION IS SEEN AS FAR-REACHING

Right of Exemption From Taxation for Purposes of Education Denied by Judges

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—The judicial committee of the Privy Council here, by unanimous judgment has dismissed the appeal described by Lord Haldane as "among the most important that have come from Canada in recent years" and upheld the Canadian Supreme Court's decision rejecting the claim by the Roman Catholic schools in Ontario for a number of special privileges, including in some cases exemption from taxation. The appeal was upon a test case relating to the education of Roman Catholic children in Ontario.

The appellants asked for a declaration that Ontario legislation altering the basis of the distribution of the grants existing when confederation took place in 1867 were ultra vires, so as concerned the separate schools. "They also," the Privy Council judgment says "claimed that they had the right to establish and conduct continuation schools, collegiate institutes and high schools; that all regulations purporting to affect that right were invalid."

Exemption From Rates

They asked for a further declaration that the supporters of the Roman Catholic separate schools were exempt from the rates imposed for the support of the former kind of schools unless established or controlled by the board of trustees of the Roman Catholic separate schools."

All those claims were traversed by the Attorney-General of Ontario on behalf of his Government and are now finally dismissed. In the course of the judgment the Privy Council says: "In the act of 1850 it is expressly provided (section 19) that the separate schools are to be under the same regulations as to the persons for whom such schools were permitted to be established, as common schools generally, and by section 9 of the Separate Schools Act of 1863 it is provided that the trustees of the separate schools are to perform the same duties and be subject to the same penalties as the trustees of the common schools. It is this principle and purpose which appear to their lordships to be dominant through the statutes."

Effect Is Far-Reaching

The effect of this judgment is far-reaching, as the rights claimed included, not only "the right of exemption from taxation for the purposes of high schools, but of collegiate institutes and continuation schools, which it is said are mere forms of what fall within the scope of the existing separate schools. . . . Their lordships are of opinion that where the head of the executive council in Canada is satisfied that an injustice has been done by taking away the right of a privilege which is other than a legal one from the Protestant

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1928

GENERAL

India Backs London on War Ban
Victory for Young Republican
Old Virginia Capital to Be Restored
Privy Council Gives Schools Judgment
New Constitution for British Guiana

Page 2

Marks and Grade "Childish Game"

Page 3

Brookhart Charges Credit Abuse
Farmers Stage Dramatic March
Seat Appeals Lose
Kansas Settlers Told to Go Ahead
Missouri Guards Borrowers

Page 4

Radio Conquering Fog for Aviation
Borah's Dry Plank Adopted
First Campaign Over Prohibition
Newspaper Dies Economic Waste
Maine to Deplete History

Page 5

Mr. Hoover Stresses Value of Credit
Court Delays Blamed on Old Laws
Rocket Airplane Has First Flight
For Birds

Page 6

Maldon Wins Day Given by Maldon
Women's College Has New Plan
Transit System Rescued

Page 7

British Industry Shows Improvement
German Cruiser Towed to Rosyth
Most of World Yet Unknown
Serb Children in Bulgaria

Page 8

Rothermere Affairs Stir Slave
Reich Liquidates Debt by Borrowing
Swedes Send Home Airplane
Dowty By-Products in Australia

SPORTS

Page 12

Metropolitan Clay-Court Tennis
Major-League Baseball
New Intercollegiate Records
United States Wightman Cup Team

FINANCIAL

Pages 14 and 15

Market Has Good Recovery
New York and Boston Stock
Wool Buying Moderate
New York Bond Market

FEATURES

Page 6

News of Freemasonry
Flag Day With More Than Na-
tional Aspects

Page 9

Book Reviews and Literary News
The Home Edition

Page 12

Fashions and Crafts
Daily Features
The Sunday's Coming
Editorial Page
Editorial Notes
Notes From Geneva
Mingapore

Colonial Capital of Virginia to Be Restored by Rockefeller

House of Burgesses, Governors' Palace, First American Theater and Washington-Lafayette Tavern to Be Rebuilt or Preserved With \$5,000,000 Fund

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—This city, once the capital of the Crown Colony of Virginia, is to be reconstructed and restored to its original condition before the American Revolution, at a cost of \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000, that amount having been pledged to the enterprise by John D. Rockefeller Jr., according to announcement just made.

Mr. Rockefeller's interest in the project began a year ago when he visited William and Mary College in connection with the dedication of a building in memory of the founders of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and during the last 10 months property necessary to carrying out the purpose has been purchased, the announcement said.

The restoration of Williamsburg as a colonial state to perpetuate the history and simplicity of the old colonists and memory of the historic events which surrounded the founding of the American Republic has for 25 years been a dream of the Rev. Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, of the faculty of William and Mary College.

An Opportunity Seized

When Mr. Rockefeller visited the college last year, Dr. Goodwin saw his opportunity and the project appealed at once to the imagination of Mr. Rockefeller, who agreed to

Suez Canal Traffic Breaks All Records

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE year 1927 was for the Suez Canal a year of records. The tonnage passing through during March was the highest ever recorded, 2,808,000 tons, being 203,000 tons more than for March, 1926. The total of 881,000 tons for mail steamers was also the highest ever recorded. Motorship tonnage reached a top figure with 381,000 tons, and the 57 Dutch vessels of 310,000 tons was the greatest number for that country.

The movement of goods was 150,000 tons more than the previous highest, and cement, fertilizers, and salt all registered records. What are known as oleaginous products broke the record and took first place, which in the spring is usually taken by cereals.

India Indorses London Position on Kellogg Pact

Expresses Appreciation for Invitation to Join in War Ban Negotiations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Washington Gives Warm Welcome to Mexican Aviator

Captain Carranza Completes His Good-Will Flight After Forced Landing in Fog

WASHINGTON (AP)—With its concern for the safety of Capt. Emilio Carranza quieted and its preliminary reception out of the way, Washington turned to a round of entertainments for the Mexican good-will aviator, who returned his country's compliments for the visit of Colonel Lindbergh to Mexico City in December.

Sophisticated by its long contact with noted fliers, the capital nevertheless had a joyous welcome for the dapper 22-year-old pilot from the sister Republic to the south who flew through fog and storm and made a forced landing in North Carolina, 320 miles from the goal under perilous circumstances.

After a long sleep Captain Carranza was ready for the program arranged in his honor including the laying of a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier at Arlington National Cemetery and, accompanied by Ambassador Tellez, a visit with President Coolidge.

Noted aviators including Lieut. Lester Maitland, who flew to Hawaii with each other in extolling the flying skill and cool judgment of the young flier in landing his plane at Mooresville, N.C., after a heavy fog had turned back even the seasoned air-mail pilots who were well acquainted with the route.

President Coolidge and the chiefs of aviation in the army and navy and other Government departments were alike warm in their praise of Captain Carranza's feat.

The aviator, in his laudable modesty, and remained silent when he was enjoying a 15 day tour and could make no plans beyond that time. He indicated he would fly back in his plane, the Mexico-Excelsior, a replica of the Spirit of St. Louis.

Captain Carranza left Mexico City Tuesday morning and had he not been forced down by a fog early Wednesday, probably would have landed in Washington shortly after 6 a.m., instead of 5:17 p.m. His flying time until he lost his bearings in the mist and haze averaged over 100 hours.

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Announcement that Capt. Emilio Carranza has landed at Bolling Field, started a joyous celebration in the Mexican capital. Milling crowds thronged the streets, cheering and throwing their hats in the air and a dozen army planes soared over the city. It seemed as if nothing in the history of Mexico had ever stirred the people as did this peace-time accomplishment.

Farias Coelho, claiming to represent an Anglo-American syndicate, asked the Para Government for a concession of 1,000,000 hectares (2,471,000 acres) bordering the Xingu River, one of the richest rubber regions in the country.

Coelho promised to build docks at the town of Camea on the Xingu River, and a railway between Alcoba and Cameta, and exploit the lands for 50 years, the dispatch said. Coelho could not identify himself.

The Ford concession has not been developed with the rapidity which Brazilians expected. Newspapers continue to attack the Governor of Para for giving Ford such liberal terms in his contract.

Recently there was unveiled at the institution a tablet commemorating its one hundredth birthday anniversary. Five degrees were conferred at the end of three months' trial period next Friday, it was announced, as not enough business has been developed to warrant continuance.

CHINESE TAKE STEPS TO RAISE SOUTH'S STATUS

Recognition of Nationalist Government Sought and Revision of Treaties

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI—The Nationalist occupation of Peking, marking the completion of the military campaign to bring China proper, excluding Manchuria, under the Nationalists' control, has resulted in the members of the Government considering plans to form a Nationalist Government to control China.

It has been definitely decided that Nanking, scene of the decisive final struggle in the 1911 revolution, will be the Nationalist capital and instructions have been issued to all Chinese ministers and representatives abroad to fly the Nationalist flag, replacing the former five-barred flag. No change is expected among the ministers, with the possible exception of Chen-tu, Chinese Minister to Paris, and the Geneva representative who is likely to be replaced by Dr. Wang Ching-wel.

With the prospects of a united Government in sight, the Nationalist representatives abroad have been instructed to initiate negotiations to obtain recognition of the Nationalist Government by the foreign powers.

Dr. C. C. Wu, who is visiting the United States, has cabled that Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg is sympathetic to the Nationalist claims and expressed a willingness to negotiate for revision of the so-called unequal treaties. The cable hints that America is inclined to give recognition to the Nationalist Government.

The Indian reply to the Secretary of State's invitation to become an original signatory has just been received at the State Department in the form of a note from the British Foreign Office.

Signs of Indian foreign policies are dictated entirely from London; it was generally anticipated that India's reply would be identical with that of the home Government. The note merely states that the views of the Indian Government are those contained in the British note of May 19.

The Indian reply to the Secretary of State's invitation to become an original signatory has just been received at the State Department in the form of a note from the British Foreign Office.

Signs of Indian foreign policies are dictated entirely from London; it was generally anticipated that India's reply would be identical with that of the home Government. The note merely states that the views of the Indian Government are those contained in the British note of May 19.

The Indian reply to the Secretary of State's invitation to become an original signatory has just been received at the State Department in the form of a note from the British Foreign Office.

Signs of Indian foreign policies are dictated entirely from London; it was generally anticipated that India's reply would be identical with that of the home Government. The note merely states that the views of the Indian Government are those contained in the British note of May 19.

The Indian reply to the Secretary of State's invitation to become an original signatory has just been received at the State Department in the form of a note from the British Foreign Office.

Signs of Indian foreign policies are dictated entirely from London; it was generally anticipated that India's reply would be identical with that of the home Government. The note merely states that the views of the Indian Government are those contained in the British note of May 19.

The Indian reply to the Secretary of State's invitation to become an original signatory has just been received at the State Department in the form of a note from the British Foreign Office.

Signs of Indian foreign policies are dictated entirely from London; it was generally anticipated that India's reply would be identical with that of the home Government. The note merely states that the views of the Indian Government are those contained in the British note of May 19.

The Indian reply to the Secretary of State's invitation to become an original signatory has just been received at the State Department in the form of a note from the British Foreign Office.

Signs of Indian foreign policies are dictated entirely from London; it was generally anticipated that India's reply would be identical with that of the home Government. The note merely states that the views of the Indian Government are those contained in the British note of May 19.

The Indian reply to the Secretary of State's invitation to become an original signatory has just been received at the State Department in the form of a note from the British Foreign Office.

Signs of Indian foreign policies are dictated entirely from London; it was generally anticipated that India's reply would be identical with that of the home Government. The note merely states that the views of the Indian Government are those contained in the British note of May 19.

The Indian reply to the Secretary of State's invitation to become an original signatory has just been received at the State Department in the form of a note from the British Foreign Office.

Signs of Indian foreign policies are dictated entirely from London; it was generally anticipated that India's reply would be identical with that of the home Government. The note merely states that the views of the Indian Government are those contained in the British note of May 19.

The Indian reply to the Secretary of State's invitation to become an original signatory has just been received at the State Department in the form of a note from the British Foreign Office.

Signs of Indian foreign policies are dictated entirely from London; it was generally anticipated that India's reply would be identical with that of the home Government. The note merely states that the views of the Indian Government are those contained in the British note of May 19.

The Indian reply to the Secretary of State's invitation to become an original signatory has just been received at the State Department in the form of a note from the British Foreign Office.

Signs of Indian foreign policies are dictated entirely from London; it was generally anticipated that India's reply would be identical with that of the home Government. The note merely states that the views of the Indian Government are those contained in the British note of May 19.

The Indian reply to the Secretary of State's invitation to become an original signatory has just been received at the State Department in the form of a note from the British Foreign Office.

Signs of Indian foreign policies are dictated entirely from London; it was generally anticipated that India's reply would be identical with that of the home Government. The note merely states that the views of the Indian Government are those contained in the British note of May 19.

The Indian reply to the Secretary of State's invitation to become an original signatory has just been received at the State Department in the form of a note from the British Foreign Office.

Signs of Indian foreign policies are dictated entirely from London; it was generally anticipated that India's reply would be identical with that of the home Government. The note merely states that the views of the Indian Government are those contained in the British note of May 19.

The Indian reply to the Secretary of State's invitation to become an original signatory has just been received at the State Department in the form of a note from the British Foreign Office.

Signs of Indian foreign policies are dictated entirely from London; it was generally anticipated that India's reply would be identical with that of the home Government. The note merely states that the views of the Indian Government are those contained in the British note of May 19.

The Indian reply to the Secretary of State's invitation to become an original signatory has just been received at the State Department in the form of a note from the British Foreign Office.

Signs of Indian foreign policies are dictated entirely from London; it was generally anticipated that India's reply would be identical with that of the home Government. The note merely states that the views of the Indian Government are those contained in the British note of May 19.

ing the latter committee a good story is told:

A group of five unemployed were ushered in by some politician who wanted that topic treated vigorously. Four were Negroes. One was questioned.

"Yass, sah! I see working now," said he. "Oh, yass, I worked last week an' befor dat. Why not now? They, they tote me I must come here!"

The Resolutions Committee, after sitting all night, is still unable to agree and a report is not looked for before night. The fight is said to be on the farm plank.

Unprecedented Convention!

People are calling this an unprecedented convention in that the nominees for first place was determined upon before the first day's session. This is not at all unprecedented. Four years ago Mr. Coolidge was perfectly well understood to have the nomination in his grasp before the Cleveland convention met. It is true that was a case of renomination of a sitting President, but William Jennings Bryan in 1900 and 1908, and Charles E. Hughes in 1916 were equally assured in advance of nomination.

However, it is probably true that no one can tell the exact date the advance notices of which gave such positive promise of a real fight, ever ended in so swift a victory.

There has ceased to be talk of any name for first place save that of Hoover and the delegates are discussing the possibility of selecting their Vice-President and adjourning by Thursday. This will probably be impossible, but Friday will certainly witness the moving on of the political cohorts.

The talk of Vice-President Daws for second place gains hours in strength. He is not alone, of course. There are suggestions of Charles Curtis, Tilson, MacNider, Edge, Governor Fuller, Governor Baxter, Senator Moses and others of less degree. The demand of the Americans Legion that it should be recognized in choice of a Vice-President is meeting very respectful consideration and will probably serve as water on the wheel of General Daws.

Daws Strong With Wall Street

The Legion might prefer MacNider, but Daws has always been a favorite with that organization and has political qualities which appeal particularly to the politicians at this time. The Wall Street element,

Tonight at the Pops

Overture to "Il Matrimonio Segreto," "La Boheme," "Barber of Seville," Overture to "William Tell" . . . Rossi, "Le Baruffe Chiozzotte" Overture, "Principe del Belpaese" . . . Respighi, Ballet of the Hours, from "Gioco della Gioconda" . . . Ponchielli, Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" . . . Verdi, "I Vespri Siciliani" Overture, Verdi

EVENTS TONIGHT

Dinner, New England Curtain Manufacturers, Hotel Statler, 8:30. Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, Sullivan Square, Cambridge, Charlestown, 6, through Saturday.

Graduation exercises, Portia Law School, Tammany Temple, 8. Annual patriotic meeting, Roxbury Historical Society, Church of the New Joseph, Warren Square, speakers, 8.

Graduating exercises, Bentley School, Tremont, 7. Art and Finance, Boston Opera House, 8. Annual review and parade, First Corps of Cadets, Boston, Commonwealth, 6.

Annual convention, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, New Ocean House, Swampscott, 8:30. Meeting, Express League, American House.

Meeting and dinner, English High School class of 1875, Parker House, 7.

Meeting, Fashion School of Phonograph, Hotel Vendome, 7.

Meeting, Boston Post Office Clerks Benevolent Association, Hotel 8.

Theaters

Copley—"He Walked in Her Sleep," 8:30. Shubert—"Pirates of Penzance," 8:15. Majestic—"Good News," 8:15. Tremont—"Elmer the Great," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Billing Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, Sullivan Square, 6, and 8 p.m. through Saturday.

Luncheon, Lions Club of Boston, Copley Plaza, 12:30.

Meeting, Art Lumber, Bobbin Manufacturers Association, Copley-Plaza, meeting, 10 a.m. luncheon, 12:30.

Society of Arts and Crafts, M. C. A. secretary of Greater Boston, sports in morning, dinner and addresses in afternoon, Newton Y. M. C. A., Newton.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy, AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published monthly by the Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 per year. Postage: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office, Boston, Mass. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103 Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

MAYFAIR
ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.
*An hotel
of distinction.*

Domino
THE
HOUSEWIFE'S
NAME FOR
Granulated Sugar

American Sugar Refining Company

it's cool today
in
San Francisco

Average noonday summer temperature only 65°, and it doesn't rain. America's second port. Two municipal golf courses. Yosemite, Big Trees, Redwood Empire, Monterey Bay region easily reached. Hotels, cafes world-famous. Evenings brisk and cool; light overcoats required.

in CALIFORNIA—"where life is better"

CALIFORNIA INC., 703 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal. Dept.

Without obligation, please Low Railroad Fare Overland Motor Touring

and no information as to California Wonder Tour ("What to see in California")

Name _____ Address _____

which was antagonistic to Hoover, was strongly for Dawes, and would be a degree placated by his nomination. Moreover, he is from the middle West and, although a banker, is looked upon with favor by farmers. Indeed, he was regarded as Lowden's legatee in the event that the Illinois Governor could not be put over.

A story is current that Governor Lowden has indicated his own willingness to take second place. Four years ago he was actually nominated for the Vice-Presidency but peremptorily declined. Conditions are different this year, and some of his friends say he would not refuse a summons to help the Hoover ticket.

Feeling is strong here that either Dawes or Lowden would be a great accession. There is a curious but almost complete cessation of the talk of a matter of fact this is not at all unprecedented. Four years ago Mr. Coolidge was perfectly well understood to have the nomination in his grasp before the Cleveland convention met. It is true that was a case of renomination of a sitting President, but William Jennings Bryan in 1900 and 1908, and Charles E. Hughes in 1916 were equally assured in advance of nomination.

As I have repeatedly pointed out, the vice-presidential nomination too often receives little consideration in last moments of a wearied convention. This, indeed, was emphatically the case when Calvin Coolidge himself was nominated at Chicago, much to the amazement of his own Massachusetts delegation.

Mrs. Willebrandt Applauded

The most spontaneous and enthusiastic demonstration in yesterday's short session was that given to Mrs. Mabel Willebrandt, when she took the platform to move the establishment of a committee on credentials. It may have been in part the distinct courtesy to the first woman to appear before the convention, but observing the nature and the distribution of the applause from my point of vantage in the press gallery I could see that it came with the most fervor from those state delegations which are known to be strongly in favor of prohibition.

More than any one in the Coolidge Administration, Mrs. Willebrandt has demonstrated sincerity of purpose in dealing with prohibition and an efficiency in getting results. As Assistant Attorney-General she has been charged with the matter of prohibition enforcement and has prosecuted offenders with a zeal which was indicative of the determination as well as of a determination to discharge loyally the duties of her office.

The hearty applause of the convention was a tribute to her standing in the body. She has been an active and helpful supporter of Secretary Hoover since his campaign first assumed shape and talk is already current as to the possibility of her being appointed Attorney-General after his inauguration.

There are many who believe it is high time a President recognized a woman with a place in the Cabinet. The Hoover candidacy has united the Republican women as they never have been united before and there is every reason to believe he will be.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

E. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday, possibly with showers. Thursday: not much change in temperature: moderate to south winds. Southern New England: Partly cloudy, with some showers. Friday: not much change in temperature: moderate to fresh southeast winds.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight; Thursday showers: not much change in temperature: moderate to fresh southwest winds.

The threat of Nicholas Murray Butler of New York, and others bent on undoing the work already accomplished by Congress and approved by the people, to make a fight on the floor of the convention, is not expected to be effective. When the committee's work is done it is likely to stand, it was said by a member.

Drys Have Their Hour

The prohibition forces had their hour at the evening session of the resolutions committee. Dr. Edwin Dinwiddie, acting for 33 organizations in charge of the program, presented speakers who argued for continuation of the prohibition laws and for the right of the public to support and confidence in the outcome.

Raymond Robins denied that the

crime and brutality which exists in the United States today is a product as has been alleged, of prohibition.

There has been a wave of crime and violence in all countries since the war, he declared. Thoughtful men and women are watching what is

happening to the Constitution.

The Republican Party pledges itself and its nominees to the observance and the vigorous enforcement of this provision of the Constitution.

The threat of Nicholas Murray

Butler of New York, and others bent

on undoing the work already accom-

plished by Congress and approved

by the people, to make a fight on

the floor of the convention, is not

expected to be effective. When the

committee's work is done it is likely

to stand, it was said by a member.

Drys Have Their Hour

The prohibition forces had their

hour at the evening session of the

resolutions committee. Dr. Edwin

Dinwiddie, acting for 33 organiza-

tions in charge of the program,

presented speakers who argued for

continuation of the prohibition laws

and for the right of the public to

support and confidence in the out-

come.

Raymond Robins denied that the

crime and brutality which exists in

the United States today is a product

as has been alleged, of prohibition.

There has been a wave of crime and

violence in all countries since the

war, he declared. Thoughtful men

and women are watching what is

happening to the Constitution.

The threat of Nicholas Murray

Butler of New York, and others bent

on undoing the work already accom-

plished by Congress and approved

by the people, to make a fight on

the floor of the convention, is not

expected to be effective. When the

committee's work is done it is likely

to stand, it was said by a member.

Drys Have Their Hour

The prohibition forces had their

hour at the evening session of the

resolutions committee. Dr. Edwin

Dinwiddie, acting for 33 organiza-

tions in charge of the program,

presented speakers who argued for

continuation of the prohibition laws

and for the right of the public to

support and confidence in the out-

come.

Raymond Robins denied that the

crime and brutality which exists in

the United States today is a product

as has been alleged, of prohibition.

There has been a wave of crime and

violence in all countries since the

war, he declared. Thoughtful men

and women are watching what is

happening to the Constitution.

The threat of Nicholas Murray

Butler of New York, and others bent

on undoing the work already accom-

plished by Congress and approved

by the people, to make a fight on

the floor of the convention, is not

expected to be effective. When the

committee's work is done it is likely

to stand, it was said by a member.

Drys Have Their Hour

The prohibition forces had their

hour at the evening session of the

resolutions committee. Dr. Edwin

Dinwiddie, acting for 33 organiza-

tions in charge of the program,

presented speakers who argued for

continuation of the prohibition laws

and for the right of the public to

support and confidence in the out-

come.

Raymond Robins denied that the

crime and brutality which exists in

the United States today is a product

FARMERS MARCH DRAMATICALLY INTO HEARING

Banners for Lowden Displayed but 'Protest' Ends Quickly

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The farmers march on the Republican convention in this city that leaders of a number of farm organizations had advocated as a measure of impressing party leaders with the strength of the demand for farm legislation failed to be realized, but one march the farmers did stage here was dramatic and striking and aroused widespread comment.

The convention resolutions committee, consisting of one representative from each official delegation, was holding its first session, an open hearing. Advocates of various projects were being heard under a five minute rule.

Reed Smoot, Senator from Utah, chairman of the powerful Senate Finance Committee and chairman of the equally powerful Resolutions Committee, was in the chair. Sitting by his side was James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor.

The meeting droned on. Labor proponents of pro-labor planks and proponents of this matter and that followed one another. The large committee itself was giving only listless attention. The press tables with scores of reporters were indifferent.

Uninteresting Proceedings

The proceedings were necessary, but dull and uninteresting. Later, when the subcommittees got down to the task of considering the actual planks and the tentative platform which Mr. Smoot had formulated after a week's work in the city, the things would be of greater interest and importance.

Quite suddenly, and without initial warning, the word of any kind, every one in the huge hall was aware that something was transpiring. On their yellow badges, bearing the words "Relief for Farmers," most of them had a Lowden button. Their words were few even among themselves. A few of them glanced at some anti-Hoover literature placed at some of the pulpits.

The first marchers lined up close behind the row of chairs in the middle of the hall where they were seated in a square formation of the members of the committee.

The marchers kept on coming, some with signs on poles, practically all carrying small blue banners with the legend, "Lowden, the Man of the Hour."

The stream still coming on, silent and compact, soon filled the rear of the hall, then it filled up the side spaces, the aisles, the corridor and still the farmers, and the few women, came on.

"March" Hails Suddenly

An excited custodian of the building rushed up and with great agitation talked into Mr. Davis's ear. He became even graver, rose and with a shout commanded attention.

"Gentlemen, the custodian asks me to beg of you not to allow any more into this chamber. He says that there is danger of the floor collapsing."

The line halted. Men through its ranks briefly passed commands among the farmers and the march into the room ended.

A small group detached itself from the mass and started toward the low speaker's rostrum in the center of the hall. As they did so a member of the Resolutions Committee rose and in a strident voice shouted:

"Mr. Chairman, I move that all those carrying signs be ordered from the chamber."

Some of the signs read, "We are not radicals, we are not Reds just Republicans"; "ten million farmers can't be wrong"; "We want the McNary-Haugen bill, not Jardine"; "If we can't get it here, we'll go to Houston."

Mr. Smoot promptly gavelled down both the speaker and the mur-

mur of dissent that rose. "We will hear all those who care to speak," he remarked.

Gov. Adam McMullen of Nebraska, a leader among the farm bloc, took the floor. He informed the committee the farmers came before it respectively as Republicans.

Ask Share of Protection

"The farmers ask only for their share in the protective system that all other industries in this country have siding them," he said.

Other speakers followed. S. W.

Thompson, president of the American Federation of Farm Bureaus; C. C. T. Root, president of the Farmers' Union of North Dakota, who declared the Republican Party had the choice between forcing peonage on the American farmer or making them independent freeholders"; Judge A. C. Cavanaugh, president of the Missouri Cotton Growers Association, who described himself as a farmer and a manufacturer, "but unfortunately more a farmer than a manufacturer."

"We don't want you only to write into the platform that you are going to help the farmer, we farmers demand to know what you propose to do about it," Judge Cavanaugh asserted.

William Settle, general manager of the Farm Bureau organization, closed the presentation. He repeatedly raised cheers by his defense of the McNary-Haugen bill and was given an echoing finale when he ended his speech with the declaration, "If you don't give us tariff protection then we will stop paying the tariff."

The march was over and as silent and promptly as they had entered, the large crowd of farmers, many of them from the midwest, followed.

Mr. Smoot called a name and a speaker arose to urge recognition of a plank he advocated. The sitting again lapsed into casualness.

Farmers Listen

Outside Convention Hall during the keynote speech was a minor convention made up of unofficial and voluntary delegates.

They were real farmers, browned by wind and sun, serious, dressed in country store clothes. The police kept them back from the street. The words of Simeon D. Fess, keynoter, were amplified by the loudspeaker. They were all well listened to, but their expression seldom changed.

On their yellow badges, bearing the words "Relief for Farmers," most of them had a Lowden button. Their words were few even among themselves. A few of them glanced at some anti-Hoover literature placed at some of the pulpits.

According to officials of the Better Business Bureau here, "loan shark" companies will not press suits against borrowers in efforts to collect usurious interest.

meet any further demands for in-

Charles R. Napier of Chicago, representing the Russell Sage Foundation, explained that railroads operating out of Chicago had employed the plan successfully. The "loan shark" operates on the assumption that the employee, rather than the chance loss of his position, will pay any amount demanded, Mr. Napier said. Employers, by co-operating with their workers, thus can rout the salary buyers, he explained.

The Kansas City Public Service Commission has adopted the plan with its street-car employees. Authorities in Kansas City, Kan., have begun operations to drive "loan sharks" from that city. In Missouri a small loan law was enacted last year, but it is not yet in full operation and has not been adequately enforced, it was stated. Besides, many workers already were in the toils of the "loan sharks," and it is these with which the present efforts will be chiefly concerned.

The plan calls for assistance to established industries in finding better markets and in other ways, as well as effort to locate new industries here which could operate to advantage with a change of place or through the establishment of branches in this city or its immediate territory.

Purpose of the Plan

"The objective," said W. H. Mans, director of the program, "is increased utilization of raw materials in addition to the Speaker, in the Legislative Assembly, the Monroe Government has been able to carry on its program through six weeks' session."

Although all the government measures were rejected by the Council, both were of nonpartisan character.

One would have change the status of certain judicial officers and the other would have granted concessions for the export of marine shells from Labrador.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Plans for an extension to Kansas City and vicinity of a successful method of combating loan sharks and salary buyers were laid at a meeting here of representatives of railroads, the Better Business Bureau, and the Russell Sage Foundation.

The method, reported to be operating satisfactorily in Illinois, is for employers to ignore partial wage assignments of workers that have been made to usurious loan companies. Employers can ignore the assignments legally in Missouri, it was brought out. The plan does not involve any attempt to aid workers in refusing to pay back amounts they have borrowed, with legitimate interest, but rather to check the charging of excessive interest, amounting often to 250 or even 500 per cent. Under it, workers are advised to repay the principal of the loan, with 8 per cent interest, then to refuse to

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Organization of Kansas City's industrial expansion plan, calling for the expenditure of \$2,250,000 in five years is practically completed.

Separate divisions have been set up in the organization program dealing with every phase of production, transportation, marketing, and manufacturing.

The plan calls for assistance to

Kansas City Owes Much to Its Packing Industry



Anderson Photo

Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City Have Long Been a Triumvirate in the Packing Business, and Kansas City Especially With Its Location Near the Great Grazing Areas, Has Benefited Much by the Growth of the Industry in That City. The Stockyards Are of the Latest Type and Thousands of Visitors Are Shown Over Them Every Year.

Kansas City Ready to Go Forward With \$2,250,000 Expansion Plan

Calls for Increasing Every Phase of Production, Transportation, Manufacturing and Marketing Over Five-Year Period

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Organization of Kansas City's industrial expansion plan, calling for the expenditure of \$2,250,000 in five years is practically completed.

Separate divisions have been set up in the organization program dealing with every phase of production, transportation, marketing, and manufacturing.

The plan calls for assistance to

its place as a leading center of railroad transportation. In number of rail lines it is exceeded only by Chicago, being served by 12 trunk roads and more than twice that number of smaller lines which branch out to form ready connections with other cities and towns and to penetrate the expansive farm territory tributary to Kansas City. This condition has explained the predominance of the wholesale and distribution business of the city.

Packers Lead List

The packing industry was one of

the first to gain prominence. It remains the chief manufacturing enterprise, and the value of its products in Greater Kansas City last year was more than \$254,000,000. Other industries which came in for considerable development included lumber, automobiles and accessories, manufacture of iron and steel products, and the oil and refined oil business. The annual value of products of these combined industries now is in excess of \$130,000,000.

The packing industry which shows both the rapid growth and trend of Kansas City industry is the flour milling business. Twenty-five years ago the annual output of Kansas City flour mills amounted to only 1,335,000 barrels. Today it is 7,500,000 barrels.

Only two other cities in the United States, Minneapolis and Buffalo, exceed that showing.

The value of farm, live-stock, mineral and other products of the Tenth Federal Reserve District, of which the city is headquarters, is placed at

nearly \$3,500,000,000 for last year. In the wider territory of which the city is the chief industrial, financial and transportation point, total annual products are valued at approximately \$10,000,000,000.

An abundant supply of labor, power and fuel is an additional factor in the proposed development. There is, further, a plan, now well advanced, to bring to Kansas City from Texas additional supplies of natural gas for industrial use to be sold at lower rates than those now prevailing.

The south approach is more nearly

complete than the north. The latter

has offered a problem for which

solutions have been proposed in the form of artistic landscaping effects and even including a broader suggestion.

The central shaft of the memorial

is designed to represent a "pillar of

cloud by day, or fire by night," point

ing the way to perpetual peace and good will.

The illuminating effects

about its top at night afford a beacon

visible for many miles, while the

shaft stands impressive to the view

in daylight hours.

The south approach is more nearly

complete than the north. The latter

has offered a problem for which

solutions have been proposed in the form of artistic landscaping effects and even including a broader suggestion.

The central shaft of the memorial

is designed to represent a "pillar of

cloud by day, or fire by night," point

ing the way to perpetual peace and good will.

The illuminating effects

about its top at night afford a beacon

visible for many miles, while the

shaft stands impressive to the view

in daylight hours.

The south approach is more nearly

complete than the north. The latter

has offered a problem for which

solutions have been proposed in the form of artistic landscaping effects and even including a broader suggestion.

The central shaft of the memorial

is designed to represent a "pillar of

cloud by day, or fire by night," point

ing the way to perpetual peace and good will.

The illuminating effects

about its top at night afford a beacon

visible for many miles, while the

shaft stands impressive to the view

in daylight hours.

The south approach is more nearly

complete than the north. The latter

has offered a problem for which

solutions have been proposed in the form of artistic landscaping effects and even including a broader suggestion.

The central shaft of the memorial

is designed to represent a "pillar of

cloud by day, or fire by night," point

ing the way to perpetual peace and good will.

The illuminating effects

about its top at night afford a beacon

visible for many miles, while the

shaft stands impressive to the view

in daylight hours.

The south approach is more nearly

complete than the north. The latter

has offered a problem for which

solutions have been proposed in the form of artistic landscaping effects and even including a broader suggestion.

The central shaft of the memorial

is designed to represent a "pillar of

cloud by day, or fire by night," point

ing the way to perpetual peace and good will.

The illuminating effects

about its top at night afford a beacon

visible for many miles, while the

shaft stands impressive to the view

in daylight hours.

The south approach is more nearly

complete than the north. The latter

has offered a problem for which

solutions have been proposed in the form of artistic landscaping effects and even including a broader suggestion.

The central shaft of the memorial

is designed to represent a

BOLT MOVE ENDS AS THIRD PARTY PLANS DWINDLE

Farm Leaders Deny They'll Leave G. O. P. Because of Hoover Victory

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—There will be no Republican third party movement this presidential year.

Responsible leaders of the Progressives, as well as dissident Regulars, deny any intention of organizing a bolt candidacy such as occurred in 1924 when the elder Senator La Follette repudiated the Republican ticket and platform and ran on a third party slate with Burton K. Wheeler, Democratic Senator from Montana.

Robert M. La Follette, Senator from Wisconsin, who was his father's campaign manager, and has succeeded him to his place in the Senate and as titular leader of the Progressive movement in Wisconsin, submitted the Progressives' program of platform pledges to the Republican convention, but beyond that action he declared the Progressives would not go.

If the convention turns down their demands, then the Progressives will feel free to refuse to abide by its platform and candidates, Mr. La Follette intimated. This would not necessarily mean that the Insurgents would break off relations with the Republican election machinery, he explained, but that they would conduct their campaign on their own platform.

Listed as Republicans

Officially on the ballot, the Progressives will be listed as Republicans. In actual fact they will be no more Republican than they were in 1924, or for that matter for many years previous, or since the 1924 bolt.

Mr. La Follette is a candidate for re-election this year. So are other important Progressive senators who took a leading part in the 1924 bolt, such as Henrik Shipstead (F. L.), Senator from Minnesota, and Lynn J. Frazier, Senator from North Dakota. They are deeply concerned with their personal contests and are in no position, even if inclined to such a policy, to organize and conduct a third party campaign.

While devoid of any plan for an insurgent movement, the Progressives have not yet discarded the thought. They are as strong in their view of the necessity of a third party as they were in 1924; but declare that the political situation is not fortuitous and also that they lack a rallying leader such as they had in the elder La Follette.

As for the regulars who opposed the nomination of Mr. Hoover—Watson, Curtis, Goff—and who organized a so-called "coalition" to "stop" him, they have no intention of going any further than their struggle against his nomination.

No Bolt Contemplated

Prior to the "break" which determined Mr. Hoover's selection these candidates were quite vehement in their declarations that the "party can't win with Hoover." In heated oratorical moments several of them went so far as to say that they would not take an active part in the election contest if Hoover were chosen, in case some of them intimated anything like a bolt.

First of all these men are politicians. Their entire political careers have been spent within the party fold. Party regularity in a vital ingredient to their political creed. They may struggle and cry out, but once the party has chosen them fall in line and do their share.

Political factors in their own states compel them to do so, as failure to turn up would mean that other ambitious leaders would undertake to unseat them.

The so-called farm revolt failed to manifest itself impressively at the convention.

Radio Conquering Fog for Aviation

Successful Tests of Beacons Reported—Ground-to-Plane Telephone Also Aids

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—That radio is to be a practical aid in minimizing danger from fog in aviation has been successfully demonstrated by the Bureau of Standards as the result of two years' intensive work.

The radio aids, which will now be installed along the principal airways, consist of a radio beacon system and telephone service from ground to plane. The required radio equipment has been reduced to a 10-foot pole antenna and a simple receiver set weighing only a few pounds.

A visual indicator tells the pilot whether he is on his course or how far off. Frequencies were allocated to the air service by the 1927 International Radio Convention.

The directive radio beacon which is usually located at an airport, just off the landing field, sends out two beams of radio waves. When an airplane flies along the line exactly equidistant from the two beams, it receives signals of equal intensity.

TO HANG UP FRINGS WITHOUT INJURING WALLS
MOORE PUSH-PINS
Glass Heads—Steel Points. No noisy framed pictures, mirrors, etc. and NO HOLELESS HANGERS
Scientifically designed
No pits everywhere
Safe to hang
New Enamelled Cup Hook
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Why not spend the Summer in the Country Near Boston?

Only 8 miles to commute. House and 85 acres of grounds, formerly private estate. Fresh vegetables from garden. Swimming pool.

CEDAR HILL
Beaver St., Waltham. Call Waltham 0137

Drive Out for Lunch or Dinner
GARAGE SPACE
Weekly Rates on Request
ELSIE H. A. VIRGIN, Mgr.

from the two. If the plane gets off its course, it receives a stronger signal from one than the other.

It is only necessary for the pilot to watch two little white lines on the indicator attached to the receiving set.

Very successful flights have been made up to 135 miles during the bureau's experiments. The visual indicator device is little affected by airplane engine ignition interference. What little interference there is does not change the operation of the indicator system but merely reduces the distance range from the beacon station, it was found.

Colonial Capital of 'Old Dominion' Will Be Restored

(Continued from Page 1)

fore the Revolution, are still standing. These have been bought and will be maintained in their original condition.

Many of the fine old houses are still the homes of lineal descendants of their first owners, who will continue to reside in them. Buildings which do not harmonize with the plan of colonial restoration will probably be taken away or rebuilt.

The town of Williamsburg is peculiarly well adapted to such a reconstruction project as that now planned. Founded in 1632—only six years later than New York City—its population today is only 2462. The rapid economic changes which have dealt so strenuously with New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, have passed Williamsburg by.

While the larger cities show scarcely a trace now of the eighteenth—or less the seventeenth—century, Williamsburg has remained much the same as it was in the days of Queen Anne and the Georges. Within the last 150 years that have passed since the Virginia capital was removed from Williamsburg to Richmond, changes in surroundings have been few and far between.

Henry Champ Spoke
William Williamsburg was greatly impressed by the conference held by the American delegation, Mr. Edward Lamer, to the chair of the International Labor Conference. Mr. Lamer has shown tact and urbanity in this office, which is not always an easy one to fill, when sharp discussions between the representatives of the employers and the workers occur, has celebrated his chairmanship by giving a brilliant evening reception and display of fireworks at the Hotel Carlton.

Henry Champ, Canada, greatly impressed the conference by his speech on the economic waste caused by accidents in industry and conflicts between employers and employed.

Consumption of Liquor

This gave Mr. Khatan, the Indian employers delegate, an opportunity of drawing the attention of the conference to the loss of productive power caused by the consumption of liquor, and he urged the conference to adopt a resolution for an inquiry into the question of the abuse of alcohol and a means for remedying the evil.

To this Chaman Lall, the Indian employers' delegate replied that the Indian employers should first set a good example by ceasing to drink champagne. For the Indian worker who was growing more sober was not the chief offender. The employers might also, said the speaker, do more to remedy the bad housing in Indian cities which was one of the principal causes of drink among the working classes.

Khatan, to avoid a heated controversy, withdrew his proposal for an inquiry but the question of the ravages of drink nevertheless was held by many delegates to the international conference to be most relevant to the discussion of the prevention of economic waste in industry.

Closer Co-operation Urged

Mr. Champ's resolution for the closer collaboration between all concerned for the prevention of waste in industry was finally accepted, with one dissentient, the German Socialist delegate who holds extreme views. The discussion thus initiated has done good by causing more friendly feeling on this question.

The ground is now prepared for an international convention for the more efficient prevention of accidents in industry which will be presented to the governments at next year's international conference.

Peter Heenan, Minister of Labor in Canada, in supporting Mr. Champ, struck the keynote of this year's conference when he said that to give greater security to the worker was one of the great tasks of the world, and that the prosperity of nations could be achieved only by collaboration between employers and employees.

History of Maine Will Be Depicted

A high school which has been erected on the site of the palace and hotel and several other buildings will be demolished, the Governor's Palace rebuilt, and refurnished in its original form and setting and the green replaced by razing of several other buildings.

The foundations of the first theater in America, built in 1716, will be used for erecting a new building as a replica of the original, which played a prominent part in the gay and fashionable atmosphere for which Williamsburg was noted when it was the Old Dominion capital.

The reconstruction plans will be carried out by a corporation organized for that purpose, the officers of which are Arthur Woods, president; Francis O. Clegg, vice-president; Charles O. Heydt, treasurer and assistant secretary, and Dr. Goodwin, chairman and assistant treasurer.

Already \$1,600,000 has been spent in purchasing historical sites.

The architectural firm of Perry, Shaw and Hepburn of Boston, Mass., has been retained to supervise reconstruction. The contractors are the Todd, Robertson, Todd Engineering Corporation and Todd & Brown of New York City. Local labor and local materials will be used whenever and wherever possible it was said.

WILSON FOUNDATION TRUSTEES SELECTED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—Mrs. G. Hubbard of Winnetka, Ill., first vice-president of the Illinois League of Women Voters; Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York City, and Carter Glass, of Lynchburg, Va., have just been elected members of the board of trustees of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation to serve for five years.

The officers of the foundation for 1928 are Newton D. Baker, of Cleveland; President Henry Morgenthau and Hamilton Fish Armstrong, of New York; vice-presidents; Katherine C. Blackburn, secretary; Central Union Trust Company, of New York, treasurer.

A visual indicator tells the pilot whether he is on his course or how far off. Frequencies were allocated to the air service by the 1927 International Radio Convention.

The directive radio beacon which is usually located at an airport, just off the landing field, sends out two beams of radio waves. When an airplane flies along the line exactly equidistant from the two beams, it receives signals of equal intensity.

TO HANG UP FRINGS WITHOUT INJURING WALLS
MOORE PUSH-PINS
Glass Heads—Steel Points. No noisy framed pictures, mirrors, etc. and NO HOLELESS HANGERS
Scientifically designed
No pits everywhere
Safe to hang
New Enamelled Cup Hook
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Why not spend the Summer in the Country Near Boston?

Only 8 miles to commute. House and 85 acres of grounds, formerly private estate. Fresh vegetables from garden. Swimming pool.

CEDAR HILL
Beaver St., Waltham. Call Waltham 0137

Drive Out for Lunch or Dinner
GARAGE SPACE
Weekly Rates on Request
ELSIE H. A. VIRGIN, Mgr.

Labor Conference Debates Issue of Economic Waste

Accidents in Industry and Effects of Drink Discussed by International Office

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAO PAULO, Brazil.—Albert Thomas greatly pleased the representatives of the South American states at the International Labor Conference by his reference to the importance of their collaboration in the work of the International Labor Office. As the director, Mr. Thomas is anxious that these states should be given representation on the governing body and this could be done if the amendment proposed to the constitution of the Labor Office for the enlargement of the governing body was ratified by a sufficient number of state members of the Labor Office. If they wish, therefore, to be represented on the governing board, it is up to all the South American states to ratify this amendment which they have not yet done.

"Fee" Problem Blocks Accord on Farm Plank

(Continued from Page 1)

tures and a continuance of the policy laid down by President Coolidge in 1924 that no campaign deficit be incurred.

Mr. Borah's suggestion that the party pledge itself to make public its receipts and expenses at regular intervals was turned down, the committee taking the position that congressional accounting were the proper agency for such activity.

The Administration's foreign policy, as relating to war debts, the multilateral peace treaty, and American operations in Nicaragua, is approved in planks dealing with these subjects.

Mr. Borah proposed a plank pledging the party to a "hands-off" policy in central America. This was rejected by the committee and a specific endorsement of the Administration's conduct in Nicaragua was substituted.

The plank declares the use of marines in Nicaragua is in keeping with America's traditional policy of maintaining law and order in Latin-American countries.

Corruption Scored

"An outright" declaration against corruption in public office is also contained in the platform, but no mention of individuals or cases is made.

Existing immigration laws are approved, and support of the policy of restrictive immigration is pledged.

The development of international waterways is also pledged.

The tentative platform does not contain any mention of the water-power issue, as urged by Mr. Borah.

A plank demanded by organized labor pledging legislation to curb the use of injunctions in labor disputes was also omitted.

The fight over the farm plank is not so much over this equalization fee as such but over the effort to mention it specifically. One draft of a plank-pledged farm legislation "without" in the Constitution, which was indirectly a denial of the equalization fee, as one of the major arguments against it is that it is unconstitutional.

Mr. Borah has admitted a plank-pledged constitutional farm relief coupled with tariff revision that would aid agriculture. E. C. Smith of Illinois, a strong Lowden supporter, seconded Tasker Odell, Senator from Nevada, and Arthur M. Hyde of Missouri, a Curtiss leader, were the group in the committee demanding specific endorsement of the equalization fee.

Smoot Leads One Group

Hoover members of the committee, including Reed Smoot, Senator from Utah, chairman, who selected the delegates to a national Republican convention as a type of brotherhood.

A gathering signalized by an exhibit of the manuscript of Gov. William Bradford's "History of the Plymouth Plantation," widely known as the "Log of the Mayflower," the Rev. Ralph H. Rowse, secretary of the Boston City Missionary Society, addressed the pilgrims at the Massachusetts State House prior to the trip to Plymouth. The Rev. Douglas Horton of Brookline read passages from the manuscript.

The Rev. Mr. Rowse called attention to the compact, made by the original Pilgrims before their landing, and added, "We fail to hear God's call to us unless the story of that pilgrimage challenges us to the making of a new covenant, in which your country and ours, with as many other nations as will, shall create a new brotherhood of nations, pledged to outlaw war and unite in peaceful and just means for the promotion of human welfare."

MAYFLOWER'S VACATION SET

WASHINGTON (AP)—The President's yacht, the Mayflower, will leave her pier at the Washington Navy Yard, June 22, for her annual vacation and overhauling. She will remain at anchor at the Boston Navy Yard between July 24 and July 23, after which she will operate from the submarine base at New London, Conn. and the New York Navy Yard, returning to Washington on Aug. 17.

Farmer delegations from the agricultural states, led by leaders of the Lowden-Curtis-Watson-Goff "coalition" camp, have been organized and are conducting demonstrations before the various headquarters. They declared they propose "crashing the convention" gate and staging a demonstration before the assembled convention.

RUGS Oriental Rugs

Cleaned and Repaired
Rugs bought, sold and exchanged

City Oriental Rug Service Co.

(21 years' experience)

67 Carver Street, Boston, Mass.

HANCOCK 4158

"We call for and deliver by our own truck"

Pocket Size \$1.50. Special Size \$2.00

G. J. KORDULA
425 E. Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Harriet Dean

518 Little Building, Boston

80 Boylston Street

BOSTON OFFICE
50 Congress Street

ROXBURY OFFICE
2343 Washington Street

BOSTON
777-778

Summer Sport and Dress Hats

Do You Realize

that when you bend or sit, your body is eight inches longer in back than it is when you are standing?

That is why KICKERNICK Underdrawers have extra length in back and hangs perfectly straight in front.

Kickernicks are Form-Fitting, Comfortable, Servicable. You will find a full line of these garments, all moderately priced, in front.

Mrs. Fowler's

Lingerie Shop

420 Boylston Street, Boston

Tel. Ken. 5026 Mail Orders Filled

14 Court Arcade Bldg., TULSA, OKLAHOMA

ARTHUR W. FOWLER
BOSTON MASS.

180 Boy

Methodists in South See Dry Success

Safety Committee Says Wet
Nominee Will Cost Demo-
crats 500,000 Voters

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—With 200,000 voters signing an official protest to the Democratic convention against the nomination of a wet candidate, the Southland Committee of Safety, organized in the interest of the preservation of the Volstead Act and the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, has met with unprecedented success, according to H. M. DuBose, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, chairman of the Southland Committee and president of the Tennessee Anti-Saloon League.

He declares that if a candidate whose personal and official record and acts brand him as a wet should be nominated at Houston, the Democratic Party will lose 500,000 or more of its adherents in the South.

Bishop DuBose, commenting upon the purpose of Southland's Committee of Safety's protest, says:

"Success of the Southland Committee of Safety's protest against the nomination of a wet candidate to the Presidency of the United States has gone far beyond the early expectation of its promoters. We had knowledge of the unrest and bitter resentment in all the South against the effort to nominate a candidate forsworn against the Eighteenth Amendment, and against our ideals of temperance and prohibition; but we were not prepared for the spontaneous movement with which the Christian Democracy of these states has sought to express itself in a written and ratified protest."

"In one month, the Southland Committee has received 200,000 protests and returns are coming in at the rate of up to 10,000 daily. More than 25,000 were recorded in a single day. This list is exclusive of the one being secured in Texas, where it is expected that 200,000 will be registered."

"Besides these lists, a collateral list of 150,000 has been reported in connection with the primary vote in certain of the states which are being canvassed. These will total not less than 400,000 voters, tens of thousands of whom are not only protesting against a wet candidate, but who are pledged to vote against such a candidate, no matter what character of platform he may stand upon."

Rocket Airplane Has First Flight

Machine Travels 300 Meters
From Summit of the
Rhön Mountains

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN.—The first flight with a rocket airplane was accomplished by Fritz Stamer from Wasserklippe, the principal summit of the Rhön Mountains, located in Central Germany. This type of airplane uses the gas pressure of rockets fired off from its hull as a means of propulsion instead of a gasoline engine, in the same way as the Opel motorcar recently shown here.

The airplane is said to have made a flight of 300 meters propelled by rockets and then to have gently glided down to the ground. New experiments will be made in three to four weeks' time.

Meanwhile, the rocket airplane "Grasmücke" (Grasshopper), built by Raab-Katzenstein in the airplane works at Cassel, is nearing completion. The flight with this airplane promises to be of a more serious nature than that made in the Rhön Mountains.

This airplane has its tail on front

of the wings in order that the rockets, which are contained in a construction fixed to the rear of the wings, should not damage any part of the machine when fired off. For the present this airplane will also be equipped with a 35-horsepower Anzani engine. After having gained a certain height the engine will be throttled and the rockets fired off. If the latter system of propulsion proves successful the engine will be taken out again.

Criminal Court Delays Blamed on Obsolete Law

Credit Men Are Advised That Statutes Must Be Modernized and Codified

SEATTLE.—Prosecution of criminals in the federal courts is being retarded by the existence of thousands of unnecessary and obsolete laws, it was said in an address delivered at the convention of the National Association of Credit Men by Maxwell S. Smith, general counsel of the association and chairman of the business men's committee of the National Crime Commission.

"Success of the Southland Committee of Safety's protest against the nomination of a wet candidate to the Presidency of the United States has gone far beyond the early expectation of its promoters. We had knowledge of the unrest and bitter resentment in all the South against the effort to nominate a candidate forsworn against the Eighteenth Amendment, and against our ideals of temperance and prohibition; but we were not prepared for the spontaneous movement with which the Christian Democracy of these states has sought to express itself in a written and ratified protest."

W. S. Swingle, manager of the association's foreign credit department, addressing the convention, said that a comprehensive marshaling of the world's credit information is one of the most practical means of improving foreign trade relations being undertaken by the national association.

Light Loss on Foreign Credits

T. J. Whearty, of the National Carbon Company, Inc., New York, informed the association that credit loss in well-managed export business was less than one-half of 1 per cent.

He said that business houses maintaining both domestic and foreign credit departments have shown higher percentages of loss in domestic sales than in foreign transactions.

According to Mr. Whearty, credit is one of the chief factors in the strong foreign competition which is keeping many United States firms out of the export field.

Political and military events of recent weeks, said Prof. M. M. Skinner, of University of Washington, justify the prediction that the organization of a central government in China is closer at hand than its most enthusiastic prophets have considered possible.

Speaking of Chinese industries, Professor Skinner said that the industrialism of China has not progressed far in a material way, although its influence as an idea has penetrated deep into the heart of old China.

Results Obtained Compared

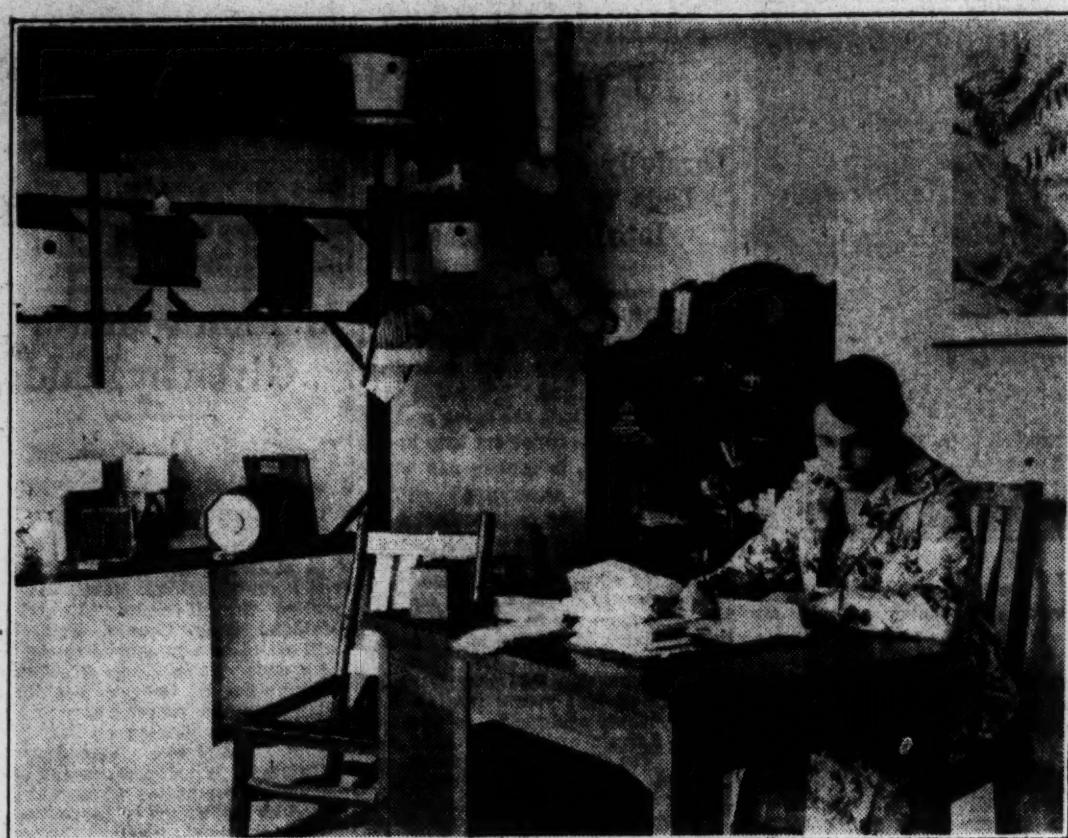
John Elliott Byrne, counsel for the association in the middle West, outlined results obtained in the nationwide campaign being waged against commercial criminals by the association.

Comparing criminal prosecution efforts conducted by the state authorities in a large middle Western city with the activities of the credit association in the central part of the United States, Mr. Byrne said that 3 per cent of the complaints of felonies made to the state authorities in the city in question resulted in convictions, and that 28 per cent of commercial fraud complaints made to the National Association of Credit Men were carried through to convictions.

RAIL MOTOR-TRUCKING EXTENSION ADVISED

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK.—Motor trucking by the railroads as a part of the de-

She'll Tell You All About Birds



This is Mrs. Charles J. Anderson, Who, With Mr. Anderson, Has Taken Great Interest in the Birds of New England, and Who Have Established Residence on a Tract of Land Near Springfield, Mass., for the Special Study, Care and Protection of the New England species.

Friend Builds Park for Birds With Everything to Help Them

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) Man Sets Aside Acres for Their Use, Erects Cottage as School for Teaching About Them

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The unique example of a private home located, planned and arranged throughout with the paramount idea of hospitality to birds and education of the rising generation in the care of birds, and the fostering of wild life, is afforded by the estate of Charles J. Anderson of Springfield.

For a number of years Mr. Anderson, a Springfield business man, has been deeply interested in birds, so much so that he was the prime agent in establishing a bird garden on the home department grounds of the Eastern States Exposition, where it serves as an object-lesson to hundreds of thousands of people. His home grounds in the Forest Park district were given over to birds.

Only on the basis of the maintenance of Dutch control "for years" could the native movement toward self-government progress, he said, but the authorities, nevertheless, would welcome the growth of influence of well-intentioned nationalists. The Governor expected the rapid disappearance of violence if the present colonial policy was continued.

Looking about for an ideal situation, Mr. Anderson chose a site on the shore of a pond, nearly surrounded

with woodlands in a neighborhood where much had already been done to attract and protect birds. Two teachers had built a cottage that they used for ministering to birds and supplementing the facilities at school for instruction of pupils in the subject. Close by, too, was a wooded tract of four acres turned into a bird sanctuary by another woman.

Alongside these properties Mr. An-

derson bought two acres of land and built a cottage that is now being made ready for occupancy. The entire front of the grounds is being parked and the rear, along the pond shore, is to be left in its natural state. Around the house are being installed bird houses, birth baths, shelters and feeding stations. On the grounds are being planted the shrubs and plants that birds particularly like.

The cottage itself stands only a few rods from the pond, where herons, black and mallard ducks and kingfishers hold sway. Wild rice and other vegetation is being planted in the pond to increase the natural supply of food for these and other birds that resort there. The entire bird domain, as it is in this section of New England, is represented in the locality. There will be shelters for robins and special houses for bluebirds, house wrens and tree swallows.

With his other interests, Mr. Anderson is much interested in teaching Boy Scout classes. In the basement of the house is a lecture room with platform and settees, where these and other classes in bird study will meet. Adjoining this is the office, where the letters from persons interested in birds are opened and answered, for the publicity regarding the bird garden at the exposition and similar activities brings inquiries from all over the United States.

The correspondence is under the care of Mrs. Anderson, and a feature of the cottage is that everything was planned to make it convenient for her to carry on the bird work along with her domestic duties.

Under the auspices of the Massachusetts Committee of Better Homes in America, and with the approval of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, diplomas will be awarded by Mr. Anderson to persons who meet requirements as to study and work in care and conservation of birds.

duction of waste in manufacture and distribution through the establishment of standards of quality, simplification of grades, dimensions and performance in nonstyle articles of commerce, through the reduction of unnecessary varieties, more uniform business documents such as specifications, bills of lading, warehouse receipts, etc.; development of pure and applied scientific research as the foundation of genuine labor-saving devices, better processes, and sounder methods; development of cooperative marketing and better terminal facilities for agricultural products in order to reduce the waste in agricultural distribution; stimulation of commercial arbitration in order to eliminate the wastes of litigation; reduction of the waste arising from industrial strife between employers and employees."

BUSINESS Founded on Credit

NEW YORK.—"Herbert Hoover on Credit," an article by Chester H. McCullough appearing in Credit, monthly magazine of the National Association of Credit Men, quotes Mr. Hoover as saying that American business is acquiring a credit conscience.

"It will not be a surprise," Mr. Hoover is reported to have said, "when the credit fraternity lifts itself to the dignity of a profession" indicating that the word "profession" called for a sense of responsibility and a high degree of service.

The article is the first of a series in which important phases of credit will be discussed by leaders in American business.

Utilization of Water Resources

"Herbert Hoover," says the author, "after careful analysis selected 'elimination of waste' as the keynote to increased profitable productivity," and he lists the essentials as follows:

"Increased adequacy of railway transportation by improved equipment and methods, and the establishment of better co-operation; vigorous utilization of our water resources for cheaper transportation of bulk commodities, flood control, reclamation and power; enlarged electrification of the country for the saving of fuel and labor; reduction of the great waste of booms and slumps of the 'business cycle' with their intermittent waves of unemployment and bankruptcy; reduction of seasonal variations in employment in construction and other industries; re-

Value of Credit Efficiency Emphasized by Herbert Hoover

Finds American Business Acquiring Credit Conscience
—Selects Elimination of Waste as Keynote to
Increase in Profitable Productivity

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—"Herbert Hoover on Credit," an article by Chester H. McCullough appearing in Credit, monthly magazine of the National Association of Credit Men, quotes Mr. Hoover as saying that American business is acquiring a credit conscience.

"It will not be a surprise," Mr. Hoover is reported to have said, "when the credit fraternity lifts itself to the dignity of a profession" indicating that the word "profession" called for a sense of responsibility and a high degree of service.

The article is the first of a series

in which important phases of credit will be discussed by leaders in American business.

Utilization of Water Resources

"Herbert Hoover," says the author, "after careful analysis selected 'elimination of waste' as the keynote to increased profitable productivity," and he lists the essentials as follows:

"Increased adequacy of railway transportation by improved equipment and methods, and the establishment of better co-operation; vigorous utilization of our water resources for cheaper transportation of bulk commodities, flood control, reclamation and power; enlarged electrification of the country for the saving of fuel and labor; reduction of the great waste of booms and slumps of the 'business cycle' with their intermittent waves of unemployment and bankruptcy; reduction of seasonal variations in employment in construction and other industries; re-

duction of waste in manufacture and distribution through the establishment of standards of quality, simplification of grades, dimensions and performance in nonstyle articles of commerce, through the reduction of unnecessary varieties, more uniform business documents such as specifications, bills of lading, warehouse receipts, etc.; development of pure and applied scientific research as the foundation of genuine labor-saving devices, better processes, and sounder methods; development of cooperative marketing and better terminal facilities for agricultural products in order to reduce the waste in agricultural distribution; stimulation of commercial arbitration in order to eliminate the waste arising from industrial strife between employers and employees."

BUSINESS Founded on Credit

"Mr. Hoover," the author continues, "has always been very positive in his belief on the paramount importance of credit in our economic and business structure, and is today an ardent supporter of every organized effort to facilitate and promote efficiency in our national and international credit system."

"It is interesting to know," the article points out, "that the man who has done more than any other statesman can bring business into successful co-operative contact with the expansive forces of our Government believes that the time is fast approaching when the man who doesn't know credit won't know business."

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

"good morning, motor"



"MORNING, RED. Say, Red, help me to put up a job on the Boss, will you? He isn't going to use me today—just

drove down for some gas. Tell him you'd like to give me the once-over. Offer to drive him up to the house and then bring me back. The point is, the Madam bought some cheap oil last week and it's nearly ruined me. If I don't get rid of it and get some of your good old medium, I'm going to be in trouble. Already my crank shaft is squeaking and my bearings are squealing. If the boss starts to argue, draw a little of the oil from my crank case and show it to him. Ask him how I'm taking the hills. That'll make him blush. You are the only one who understands my innards and how much I need the best gas and oil. Go to it, Red."

**YOUR
SPEEDOMETER
DOESN'T
TELL YOU THE
HALF OF IT**

MILEAGE? Yes, but that's the least important of several good reasons for stopping at the Socony pump and nowhere else. Motors stay young on a regular diet of Socony Motor Gasoline and Socony Motor Oil. Some members of our own big automotive fleet have run 90,000 and 100,000 miles with only minor repairs. Any car owner who standardizes on Socony Motor Gasoline and Oil can do as well and some do.

Try Socony Special

If you drive one of the new high compression motors, or an older model with carbon in the cylinders, try Socony Special Gasoline. It eliminates knocking, improves pick-up and gives you an extra lift of power on the steep hills. It works as well in spring and summer as in winter. Like Socony Gasoline and Socony Motor Oil, Socony Special is tested thirteen times before it reaches your car.

Now
Gas
...THE BETTER FUEL
for Refrigeration



"Everything's just as good as when we left."

WONDERFUL... what gas will do.

Home again... and how pleasant it is to find that the even, dry temperature of below fifty degrees has kept your food fresh and wholesome.

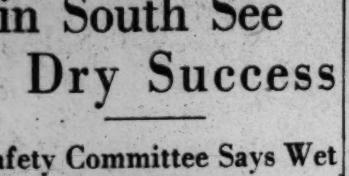
Gas refrigeration gives you years of noiseless and dependable service—guaranteed. There are no moving parts to vibrate, hum, wear out, or to cause you bother.

It's to your advantage to buy no refrigerator without first investigating "Refrigeration with Gas."

Call on your gas company for demonstrations of refrigeration, cooking, water heating, house heating, incineration and other uses for GAS—THE BETTER FUEL.

For the information of the people of New England a series of messages, of which this is one, is being published by the gas industry of New England. They contain interesting facts about GAS—THE BETTER FUEL—and its importance in your home and business.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK



THE ROAD OF UNUSUAL SERVICE

Methodists
in South See
Dry Success

Safety Committee Says Wet
Nominee Will Cost Demo-
crats 500,000 Voters

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—With 200,000 voters signing an official protest to the Democratic convention against the nomination of a wet candidate, the Southland Committee of Safety, organized in the interest of the preservation of the Volstead Act and the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, has met with unprecedented success, according to H. M. DuBose, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, chairman of the Southland Committee and president of the Tennessee Anti-Saloon League.

He declares that if a candidate whose personal and official record and acts brand him as a wet should be nominated at Houston, the Democratic Party will lose 500,000 or more of its adherents in the South.

Bishop DuBose, commenting upon the purpose of Southland's Committee of Safety's protest, says:

"Success of the Southland Committee of Safety's protest against the nomination of a wet candidate to the Presidency of the United States has gone far beyond the early expectation of its promoters. We had knowledge of the unrest and bitter resentment in all the South against the effort to nominate a candidate forsworn against the Eighteenth Amendment, and against our ideals of temperance and prohibition; but we were not prepared for the spontaneous movement with which the Christian Democracy of these states has sought to express itself in a written and ratified protest."

"In one month, the Southland Committee has received 200,000 protests and returns are coming in at the rate of up to 10,000 daily. More than 25,000 were recorded in a single day. This list is exclusive of the one being secured in Texas, where it is expected that 200,000 will be registered."

"Besides these lists, a collateral list of 150,000 has been reported in connection with the primary vote in certain of the states which are being canvassed. These will total not less than 400,000 voters, tens of thousands of whom are not only protesting against a wet candidate, but who are pledged to vote against such a candidate, no matter what character of platform he may stand upon."

</

6000-MILE FLIGHT BEGINS AS TEST OF RELIABILITY

Pilot Leaves New York Over Established Routes to Learn Conditions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The degree of safety to which flying has attained in the United States, the condition of aviation equipment and airports and the regularity of schedules over established air routes will be investigated by Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, consulting statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company, now en route on the first leg of a 6000-mile flight over the air mail lines.

Dr. Hoffman's trip will occupy several weeks and provide material for a comprehensive report on the state and the reliability of transportation by air in the United States. He will fly first to San Francisco; thence to Seattle and to Los Angeles. Later on his trip will take him to Salt Lake City, Kansas City and then back to Buffalo.

Dr. Hoffman said he believed commercial aviation is on the eve of a remarkable development, and that within 10 years there will be notable progress in aviation in the United States.

"The airplane will not take the place of the railroads, any more than the automobile has superseded travel by rail," Dr. Hoffman said. "But the airplane will provide another means of travel, and one that is very reliable. Already we have 300 established air lines operating over 35,000 miles of territory."

"Flying is far superior as a means of travel to either rail or boat. The view from the air is superb, and there is no better way of becoming acquainted with the general characteristics of a territory than by flying over it."

"At the present time the high cost of travel by air—about 12 cents a mile to the passenger—is hindering its popularity. Reduction of passenger rates should help greatly in making air travel popular with the general public."

"Aviation has now reached the point in this country where anyone may fly without apprehension. The four fundamental points to be considered in making a flight are that the airplane shall be a licensed machine, in the hands of a licensed pilot, and that it be flown over established air routes using established airports. Flying under such conditions is as safe as any other means of travel."

Dr. Hoffman said he believed that for transoceanic flying the airship would be found of greatest value, while the airplane is better adapted for flying over land.

"Large airships carrying from 100 to 200 passengers each will be found to be the most practical in transoceanic operation," he said. "The airship has a great future in ocean flying. For land travel, an ordinary airplane carrying 10 to 12 passengers can be operated with great safety."

He declared that if, and when, the project for constructing seven "islands" or "airdromes" along the Atlantic route is worked out, transatlantic flying "will be found within reach of the general public."

Governor Reopens Transit Situation

Massachusetts Executive Says Ownership of Boston "El" Should Be Determined

The issue of determining control for the Boston Elevated Railway, whether private ownership or an extension of public control for the metropolitan transit system, has been reopened in the Massachusetts Legislature by Alvan T. Fuller, Governor.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON Tues., Thurs., Sat. 2:30
Eve. at 8:30

COPLEY

"HE WALKED IN HER SLEEP"
THE ONLY FARCE IN BOSTON

SHUBERT — Last Week
WINTHROP AMES
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERA CO.
MAT. TODAY AND FRI. EVE.
"JOLANTHE"
TONIGHT & SAT. EYE.
"THE MERRY MONK"
TUES. & SAT. MAT.
"PIRATES OF PENZANCE"

TWICE DAILY
NOW

RINGLING BROS.
AND BARNUM & BAILEY
CIRCUS
ALL NEW THIS YEAR
SEA ELEPHANT
PRICES—ADMISSION TO THE CIRCUS, \$1.00; CHILDREN AND ADULTS, 50¢; CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR, FREE. CLOTHING AND STATIONERY STORES INCLUDED. ADMISSION ALSO TO ALL TICKETS NOW SELLING AT SIEFF'S PIANO,
114 Boylston St.

NEW YORK CITY
A SENSATION
IN NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND BOSTON
The Collegiate Musical Comedy Success
GOOD NEWS
"Round About—Yours A Joyful Musical Comedy"—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

Though the Legislature has been in session more than five months, and has once thrown out all three bills introduced in the Senate, has declared that work of the session would be unfinished without definite legislation to improve transportation facilities.

"The obligation to terminate the present high dividends of the Boston Elevated, its high rentals and inadequate service, of which the congestion at Governor Square is an outstanding example," says the Governor, "and to enact new legislation retaining the option to purchase and provision for payment of obligations of indebtedness to the various municipalities, and assuring new enlarged and improved transportation facilities, reduced overhead charges, and reduced dividends rests squarely upon the shoulders of the present state government."

He holds either public ownership or a return to private control is impractical at this time, but points out that extension of public control would leave the way open for a change to either of these courses if the future should prove it desirable.

Keith Theater to Close June 30

The week of June 25-30 will mark the closing of the historic B. F. Keith Theater at Boston, the theater that stirred the theatrical world less than 40 years ago as the most costly amusement structure then known.

It stands in Washington Street, next door to the "old" house, which will be dedicated at the beginning of next season. The new house, which cost upward of \$5,000,000, is on the site of the timbered old Boston "playhouse."

The closing vaudeville program of the B. F. Keith Theater, Boston, has been designated "Auld Lang Syne" week, and in addition to a special carnival bill, the occasion will be enriched by the appearance of as many as possible of the artists who played upon that stage during the first 10 years of its history.

"The college which succeeds in re-

Women's College to Pay Attention to the Individual

New Bennington, Vt., Institution to Get Away From Stereotyped Instruction

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Particular attention to interests and problems of the individual student rather than arbitrary classification by types and groups; marked emphasis on student initiative and special investigation of the difficult problems of adjustment which face women today will be outstanding features of the policy of the new women's college to be opened at Bennington, Vt., in 1930, according to Dr. Robert D. Leigh, president-elect of the institution. Dr. Leigh will pass the summer and fall in Europe, where he will make a particular study of higher education.

Its policy of giving particular attention to the individual student is based on the recognition that the student's own interests should be the solid basis for determining the work of the curriculum, he said. "Theoretically, at least, modern education rejects mass or type education and considers the problem of each student as unique," he added. "The devices and machinery for individualizing instruction and guidance are being rather rapidly developed in our existing institutions."

Closer Co-operation
Discussing the fundamental ideas around which the new college will be built, Dr. Leigh said that one of its chief aims would be "to bridge the gap between pedagogue and pupil which present so formidable a barrier to effective and serious education in the average liberal arts college today."

"In the classroom of the average undergraduate liberal arts college we find the initiative, organizing experiments, and original work stimulated chiefly by the instructors, while the students play an essentially passive part, displaying little initiative, only occasional enthusiasm and a moderate degree of energy or self-direction."

"Step outside the classroom, however, and an amazingly different picture is presented. We find the students playing the leading part in the multitude of athletic, social, publishing and other student activities. This duality in college life has proved to be the most baffling problem of the liberal arts college."

New College Leader



© Brachar
ROBERT D. LEIGH
President of Bennington College for Women at Bennington, Vt.

organizing the world of the class-room and of the undergraduates so as to insure a unified purpose directed to intellectual ends, will make a most significant contribution to the problem of the liberal arts college."

"In the classroom of the average undergraduate liberal arts college we find the initiative, organizing experiments, and original work stimulated chiefly by the instructors, while the students play an essentially passive part, displaying little initiative, only occasional enthusiasm and a moderate degree of energy or self-direction."

"Step outside the classroom, however, and an amazingly different picture is presented. We find the students playing the leading part in the multitude of athletic, social, publishing and other student activities. This duality in college life has proved to be the most baffling problem of the liberal arts college."

Each One to Benefit

"To organize a college with the essential purpose of eliminating this duality is the purpose which is foremost in the thought of those who are organizing Bennington College. Such a program means beginning with the students' own interests and providing for those interests an intensive, vital and thorough program of work extending over two, three or more years."

"On the one hand, the students will have more to say regarding the educational program carried on within their dwelling halls and in the classroom than is possible in the present college. On the other hand, members of the faculty will have much more to say regarding the organized activities of the students outside of the classroom."

Dr. Leigh declared that Bennington College would endeavor to "build from the ground up on the basis of a set of consistent educational ideas."

TWO WOMEN WAITING TO FLY OVER ATLANTIC

TREPASSER, N. F. (AP)—Two more attempts to raise the monoplane Friendship from the harbor and take off for Europe this morning were unsuccessful. After the second try the plane was moored in the harbor.

HARBOR, GRACE, N. F. (AP)—Cheered by the auspicious start of her projected transatlantic flight, Miss Mabel Boll who landed here in the monoplane Columbia after a successful 1100 mile hop from New York had high hope of an early takeoff for the other side.

FERRIES LINK COUNTRIES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbians will be linked with Washington State by a wide variety of ferry routes this year, as a result of the inauguration of new services. While no special services existed a few years ago for carrying American automobiles to Vancouver Island, four distinct routes will be used for the purpose this year. The new services will be operated between Victoria and Edmonds, outside Seattle, and will carry passengers as well as automobiles.

In addition, services will be operated from Victoria to Port Angeles, and from Sidney to Anacortes.

All lovers of Masonic unity will rejoice to know that the second of the two lodges under the English Constitution which work in the German language has now reopened under its original warrant. Seventeen of the members were present, and those candidates for initiation were proposed. The ritual used in the lodge is that known as the Hamburg ritual. The lodge has now existed for 149 years and hopes to celebrate its 150th anniversary next year.

Workers excavating in the foundations of the Masonic Hall, Hope Street, Liverpool, during rebuilding operations, discovered a sealed leaden casket excellently preserved and unbroken, bearing date 2nd November, 1872, with Masonic symbols. The inscription intimates that it was deposited on the laying of the cornerstone by Lord Skelmersdale on the date mentioned. The casket will not be opened but when rebuilding has sufficiently progressed it will be re-interred in company with a new casket.

Two of the English lodges recently held their anniversary gatherings on the same night and, considering the objects for which they were founded, this was certainly a pity, even a mistake, for which, however, there is no possibility of avoiding in the present arrangements. The two lodges—Royal Colonial Institute and the Empire—are also both misnamed, for, whereas their titles would seem to intimate that their sole care is for citizens of the British Empire their purview is for all Masons, wherever resident and whatever nationality they may belong to. The first named, of course, was formed for the purpose of enhancing the ties of Empire and Craft and as an additional bond between the resident and non-resident fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, but the membership has already grown to such an extent that a second lodge, with the title of

DANES INVITE AMERICAN BOYS TO VISIT THEM

Carefully Selected Party of Lads to Be Welcomed Into Danish Homes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Four hundred boys from the United States have been invited to visit homes in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway this summer. Preparations are being made to receive the excursionists into homes where English is spoken and where they will be entertained without charge, according to information received by the Bureau of Education.

The boys were chosen by the principals of secondary schools and by the Directory of Boys of all Nations, Boston, from the best American correspondents of the "Friend Abroad."

The excursion this year is an extension of last year's trip to Denmark, where athletic meets of American, British, and Danish boys were held. The King of Denmark witnessed and expressed interest in many soccer, football, baseball, and badminton contests, in which the boys participated. Six of the American boys last year gave vivid descriptions of American school life before the National Association of Education of Denmark, and many of them visited schools and gave talks on American life and activities.

These international visits have no government or organization support, and so the expenses must be borne by the boys themselves. The boys will leave New York on July 28. Their first visit will be at Oslo, capital of Norway, where two camps of boys each will take special trips to Sweden and section going to Gothenburg and the other to Stockholm, for a visit of three weeks.

While one party makes the trip the other remains on the steamer and is divided into four groups of 500 boys, each with an American adult leader, and will make 10-day visits to Odense, a town on the Island of Fyn; Voile, a town in the southern part of Jutland; Alborg, a town in the northern part of Jutland; and Bornholm, a Danish island in the Baltic.

Mr. Winship expects that Alanson B. Hough, Ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Minister, the Bishop of Chelmsford, and perhaps Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts, will attend the unveiling. Governor Fuller, a native of the Associated Press.

"When did you leave the Associated Press?" Mr. Grant was asked at the outset.

"June 1, 1927," he replied. "But I'm still on the payroll of the Associated Press as relief editor. I work on fat nights. I have offered the Associated Press numerous stories which they have asked for, and most of which they have used."

Mr. Grant said that he was doing his best to write the public utility viewpoint into his news stories. He had written editorials on the closing of the alleged drinking water pipes on the city outskirts, for an indefinite period.

The Liquor Control Act permits a magistrate to order the closing of any place against which two or more breaches of the act have been registered in the preceding 12 months. The occupant of the place just closed was convicted three times in that period. It may be reopened only when the magistrate is satisfied that there has been a change of ownership.

If there is any one event that takes precedence over all others in the memories of the children in some welfare institutions of Boston it is the annual outing at Nantasket Beach, on the Boston Andover Reservation sponsored. This year approximately 2500 boys and girls participated in the event which began early in the forenoon when the 16 divisions of 450 flag-bedecked motor vehicles paraded through Boston streets on the way to their destination.

There were youngsters of all sizes and ages and of many nationalities but the sunshine which rested upon their faces revealed only one expression—that of joy and pleasure in the anticipation of a day filled to the brim with those activities which make an especial appeal to children.

YOUNG EXECUTIVE NAMED

The Boston Y. M. C. A. announces the appointment of Robert R. Dennison of Warren, O., as dormitory secretary. Mr. Dennison will have charge of the program work for the 300 men who live in the Huntington Avenue "Y" building.

MANITOBA ENFORCES THE "PADLOCK LAW"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—For the first time since the new liquor regulations came into force in Manitoba, the "padlock law" was invoked, when a provincial police court magistrate ordered the closing of an alleged drinking water pipe on the city outskirts, for an indefinite period.

A speech of George E. Lewis, executive manager, Rocky Mountain Committee on Public Utility Information, was read into the minutes, delivered before a session of utility executives in Texas in February. Mr. Lewis urged executives to cultivate friendships with newspaper editors.

Advised to Cultivate Editors

"Make a practice of dropping into the newspaper office," Mr. Lewis said. "If you have a choice bit of scandal or happen to have knowl-

PUBLICITY MAN TELLS HOW HE AIDED UTILITIES

Former Associated Press Editor "Asserts" Success of His Efforts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—William G. Grant, director, Texas Public Service Information, told the Federal Trade Commission, investigating public utilities, how he had retained his connection with the Associated Press while running the publicity bureau of gas, electric and telephone companies in Texas and sent out articles through that news medium.

Mr. Grant said that 80,000 copies of leaflets dealing with gas, electric railway, electric light, and power interests had been introduced into Texas high schools for use of the students, such leaflets having been asked for by 350 of the State's 1000 high schools. He took issue with Robert E. Healy, chief counsel of the commission, that the utilities had not acted in the best interests of the school children and the public in its activities.

"Asserts" His Success

To one question, regarding the amount of free publicity which he had secured for utilities through the press, Mr. Grant said that he did not "admit" the success of this work, still less "asserted" it.

Between May, 1927, and May, 1928, Texas newspapers reprinted as news, 21,025 column inches of material originating in the weekly bulletin of his bureau. Mr. Grant said, without showing the origin of the copy. In addition, special material which he sent out was used by the Associated Press, the United Press, Need for Revision, was discussed by John W. Stedman, vice-president of the Prudential Insurance Company, and Clarence H. Kelsey, of the New York Title Guaranty & Trust Co., spoke on "Institutional Mortgage Lending." Mutual savings banks, numbering 604, have total assets of more than \$8,600,000,000, it was reported.

"When did you leave the Associated Press?" Mr. Grant was asked at the outset.

"June 1, 1927," he replied. "But I'm still on the payroll of the Associated Press as relief editor. I work on fat nights. I have offered the Associated Press numerous stories which they have asked for, and most of which they have used."

Mr. Grant said that he was doing his best to write the public utility viewpoint into his news stories. He had written editorials on the closing of the alleged drinking water pipe on the city outskirts, for an indefinite period.

A speech of George E. Lewis, executive manager, Rocky Mountain Committee on Public Utility Information, was read into the minutes, delivered before a session of utility executives in Texas in February. Mr. Lewis urged executives to cultivate friendships with newspaper editors.

Price & Company Investment Securities

"BROADWAY, NEW YORK
TELEPHONES Hanover 4580 Montclair 10449

edge of something that might make a story "slip" to the editor. Only by maintaining the friendship and confidence of the press during calm times will you be able to invoke aid and co-operation during times of stress. It may save you thousands of dollars; it may gain you a franchise; it may absolutely save your property to you sometime."

MOST OF WORLD STILL UNKNOWN, EXPLORER FINDS

Dr. Hamilton Rice Says Airplane to Be Big Help in Mapping Dark Areas

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—The work of exploring the surface of the earth and compiling verified and corrected data about the important continents and oceans is going to receive great impetus with the development of air transportation, according to Dr. Hamilton Rice, South American explorer, who has just arrived here from Southampton on the Leviathan of the United States Lines.

With only two-sevenths properly mapped, there remains five-sevenths to be measured and charted before we even have a true picture of the world we live in, he declared. Dr. Rice has just completed the last report and reckons that the maps he made during his South American exploration, which were begun 25 years ago, when he explored and roughly marked out 500,000 square miles of what was then little known territory in Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador and Peru. The last of this work of the explorations was so greatly facilitated two years ago by use of a small hydroplane and a sending and receiving radio set. Dr. Rice said, that all doubts were removed as to the practicability of going ahead with similar exploration work and map-making elsewhere.

The next big step in furthering exploration work, he said, will be to establish in a sufficient number of schools of higher learning departments which will teach exploration.

His visit to London, Dr. Rice said, was to confer with heads of the Royal Geographical Society regarding maps of land he explored in South America that were compiled from sketches and photographs made from the hydroplane. While much additional exploring might well be done in the territory in which he worked, he added, his 25 years' work has resulted in a general outline of corrected data now being in the hands of both the Royal Geographical Society and American Geographical Society.

Young Serbs Visit Earthquake Area

Good Cheer Brought by Children to Stricken Bulgarian Comrades

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BELGRADE.—A group of Serbian boys and girls recently visited the earthquake areas of Bulgaria on a mission of good will and friendship. They were in Philippopolis, the second largest city in Bulgaria and one of the cities that suffered most severely, on the greatest South Slav school holiday, that in memory of Cyril and Methodius, the two brothers, who centuries ago gave the first written alphabet to the Slavs, by joining in a common celebration and by singing common folk songs and dancing common folk dances.

The Serbian youth also took to Bulgaria with them a "considerable sum of money which they had collected from their Serbian schoolmates." These they distributed among the Bulgarian children in the earthquake areas. Besides this the Serbian visitors invited a number of the Bulgarian children, who had been deprived of their homes through the earthquake, to come to Serbia and spend the summer vacation as guests in Serbian homes.

Thus by actual contact in work and play, in songs and excursions, in national and religious festivals, the Serbian and Bulgarian youth learn that they are very similar to each other and that it will be much better for them to be friends than enemies.

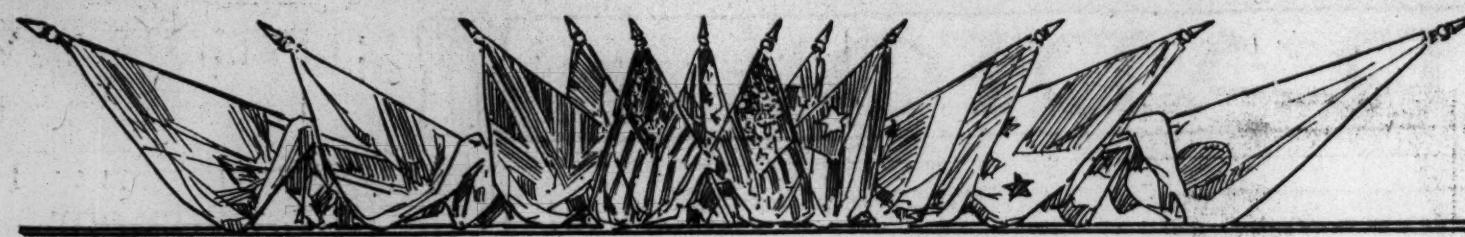
Maker of Fine Clothes
Imported Woolens Exclusively
Clement D. Medeiros
MEN'S TAILOR
206 Tremont Building
Tremont and Beacon Streets
BOSTON

Automobile Tours
Boston and Vicinity and Distant Points

LINCOLN CARS USED
DRIVING PARTIES SOLICITED
To Concord and Bow, N. H. Through beautiful
rolling country. \$6 per person.
GEORGE C. JOHNSON
Automobile Traveler's
236 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
Tel. Kenmore 5530-7772

"Say it with Flowers"
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All
Parts of United States and Canada

Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street LIBERTY 4317
BOSTON, MASS.



Flag Day in More Than National Aspect

ON THE mauve-gray docks of that inland harbor at the southern end of Lake Michigan I stood one day watching the smoke plumes from the little red tugs which nosed up and down the hemmed-in Chicago River. It was a familiar scene—tugs, fishing craft, floating lumber, dove-colored seagulls, a vista of bridges on around the bend for the many streets crossing the river, the whole thing deep in a canyon of high-shaded grain elevators, the great treasure of the vast interior land of the northwest farmers, and this busy harbor lies in the very heart of the states. A deep-throated whistle, and I saw the bridges going up, one after another. An incoming ship from the blue lake beyond—simply a freighter from the Sault Ste. Marie, bearing store from yet further west. She drew near, ushered into the canyon by a faithful tug. But she somehow had a different look. And then I saw, and my heart leaped at the sight, that she flew a foreign flag. Through the St. Lawrence and down the Great Lakes she had come direct from Norway.

A grist of newspaper headlines could not have told the thing so vividly as that rippling bit of bunting on her stern—since then become a familiar sight in Chicago harbor. Two countries had come together in the heart of the middle West, with the presence of their two flags upon that inland waterway. And is not that the message of the flags? What brings a more actual sense of the presence of the nation itself than does the presence of its flag?

A Special Unfurling

With the unfurling of the Stars and Stripes on June 14, its one hundred and first birthday, there are set going thousands of celebrations of national Flag Day, from the Pine Tree State to the Land of the Seminoles, from the shores of the Potomac to the Golden Gate. It is the birthday of a symbol which, as it

enters its fourth half-century, is holding its honored place in the company of embassies wherever nations are assembled for trade, for social intercourse, or for discussion of human welfare.

Whether or not the Betsy Ross tradition is founded on fact, the beginnings of the Flag of the United States mean much to every American. During the Revolution the Colonial troops carried only regimental or company flags, so there were literally dozens of flags in the Continental Army. In 1775 a white flag with a pine tree in the center and a motto, "An Appeal to Heaven," was suggested to Congress by Washington. This standard, familiar to New England, was unofficially used for a time. The first official flag, dating from December, 1776, was hoisted by Washington over his camp in Cambridge, and by John Paul Jones over the fleet early in 1776. It had 13 alternate red and white stripes, representing the United Colonies, with the "King's colors," the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, in a blue canton. It has been called "a flag not of separation but of protest."

In those days it was often designated "the Congress Colors," or the "Cambridge Flag," and is officially known today as the Grand Union Flag. It waved over forts and ships for a year and a half, long after the "King's colors" in it became an anachronism.

On June 14, 1777, Congress officially adopted the first Stars and Stripes, passing the following:

Resolved: That the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Flag Day in the United States came into being as long ago as 1886, with local celebrations. These grew until in 1894 in Chicago an American Flag Day Association was formed. In 1894 the date of celebration was changed from the third Saturday in June to June 14, that being the date of the adoption by Congress of

the resolution.

Resolved: That the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Flag Day in the United States came into being as long ago as 1886, with local celebrations. These grew until in 1894 in Chicago an American Flag Day Association was formed. In 1894 the date of celebration was changed from the third Saturday in June to June 14, that being the date of the adoption by Congress of

the resolution.

Resolved: That the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Flag Day in the United States came into being as long ago as 1886, with local celebrations. These grew until in 1894 in Chicago an American Flag Day Association was formed. In 1894 the date of celebration was changed from the third Saturday in June to June 14, that being the date of the adoption by Congress of

the resolution.

Resolved: That the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Flag Day in the United States came into being as long ago as 1886, with local celebrations. These grew until in 1894 in Chicago an American Flag Day Association was formed. In 1894 the date of celebration was changed from the third Saturday in June to June 14, that being the date of the adoption by Congress of

the resolution.

Resolved: That the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Flag Day in the United States came into being as long ago as 1886, with local celebrations. These grew until in 1894 in Chicago an American Flag Day Association was formed. In 1894 the date of celebration was changed from the third Saturday in June to June 14, that being the date of the adoption by Congress of

the resolution.

Resolved: That the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Flag Day in the United States came into being as long ago as 1886, with local celebrations. These grew until in 1894 in Chicago an American Flag Day Association was formed. In 1894 the date of celebration was changed from the third Saturday in June to June 14, that being the date of the adoption by Congress of

the resolution.

Resolved: That the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Flag Day in the United States came into being as long ago as 1886, with local celebrations. These grew until in 1894 in Chicago an American Flag Day Association was formed. In 1894 the date of celebration was changed from the third Saturday in June to June 14, that being the date of the adoption by Congress of

the resolution.

Resolved: That the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Flag Day in the United States came into being as long ago as 1886, with local celebrations. These grew until in 1894 in Chicago an American Flag Day Association was formed. In 1894 the date of celebration was changed from the third Saturday in June to June 14, that being the date of the adoption by Congress of

the resolution.

Resolved: That the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Flag Day in the United States came into being as long ago as 1886, with local celebrations. These grew until in 1894 in Chicago an American Flag Day Association was formed. In 1894 the date of celebration was changed from the third Saturday in June to June 14, that being the date of the adoption by Congress of

the resolution.

Resolved: That the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Flag Day in the United States came into being as long ago as 1886, with local celebrations. These grew until in 1894 in Chicago an American Flag Day Association was formed. In 1894 the date of celebration was changed from the third Saturday in June to June 14, that being the date of the adoption by Congress of

the resolution.

Resolved: That the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Flag Day in the United States came into being as long ago as 1886, with local celebrations. These grew until in 1894 in Chicago an American Flag Day Association was formed. In 1894 the date of celebration was changed from the third Saturday in June to June 14, that being the date of the adoption by Congress of

the resolution.

Resolved: That the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Flag Day in the United States came into being as long ago as 1886, with local celebrations. These grew until in 1894 in Chicago an American Flag Day Association was formed. In 1894 the date of celebration was changed from the third Saturday in June to June 14, that being the date of the adoption by Congress of

the resolution.

Resolved: That the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Flag Day in the United States came into being as long ago as 1886, with local celebrations. These grew until in 1894 in Chicago an American Flag Day Association was formed. In 1894 the date of celebration was changed from the third Saturday in June to June 14, that being the date of the adoption by Congress of

the resolution.

Resolved: That the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Flag Day in the United States came into being as long ago as 1886, with local celebrations. These grew until in 1894 in Chicago an American Flag Day Association was formed. In 1894 the date of celebration was changed from the third Saturday in June to June 14, that being the date of the adoption by Congress of

the resolution.

Resolved: That the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Flag Day in the United States came into being as long ago as 1886, with local celebrations. These grew until in 1894 in Chicago an American Flag Day Association was formed. In 1894 the date of celebration was changed from the third Saturday in June to June 14, that being the date of the adoption by Congress of

the resolution.

Resolved: That the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Flag Day in the United States came into being as long ago as 1886, with local celebrations. These grew until in 1894 in Chicago an American Flag Day Association was formed. In 1894 the date of celebration was changed from the third Saturday in June to June 14, that being the date of the adoption by Congress of

the resolution.

Resolved: That the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Flag Day in the United States came into being as long ago as 1886, with local celebrations. These grew until in 1894 in Chicago an American Flag Day Association was formed. In 1894 the date of celebration was changed from the third Saturday in June to June 14, that being the date of the adoption by Congress of

the resolution.

Resolved: That the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Flag Day in the United States came into being as long ago as 1886, with local celebrations. These grew until in 1894 in Chicago an American Flag Day Association was formed. In 1894 the date of celebration was changed from the third Saturday in June to June 14, that being the date of the adoption by Congress of

the resolution.

Resolved: That the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Flag Day in the United States came into being as long ago as 1886, with local celebrations. These grew until in 1894 in Chicago an American Flag Day Association was formed. In 1894 the date of celebration was changed from the third Saturday in June to June 14, that being the date of the adoption by Congress of

the resolution.

Resolved: That the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Flag Day in the United States came into being as long ago as 1886, with local celebrations. These grew until in 1894 in Chicago an American Flag Day Association was formed. In 1894 the date of celebration was changed from the third Saturday in June to June 14, that being the date of the adoption by Congress of

the resolution.

Resolved: That the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Flag Day in the United States came into being as long ago as 1886, with local celebrations. These grew until in 1894 in Chicago an American Flag Day Association was formed. In 1894 the date of celebration was changed from the third Saturday in June to June 14, that being the date of the adoption by Congress of

the resolution.

Resolved: That the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Flag Day in the United States came into being as long ago as 1886, with local celebrations. These grew until in 1894 in Chicago an American Flag Day Association was formed. In 1894 the date of celebration was changed from the third Saturday in June to June 14, that being the date of the adoption by Congress of

the resolution.

Resolved: That the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Flag Day in the United States came into being as long ago as 1886, with local celebrations. These grew until in 1894 in Chicago an American Flag Day Association was formed. In 1894

RADIO

RADIO BIG HELP IN CONTROLLING FOREST FIRES

Ontario Increasing Transmitters for Protection of Woodland Wealth

For miles beyond the railway the bush of the western part of Northern Ontario is covered with small clearings. Mining camps and forestry departments' headquarters have built their cabins along the lakes and rivers of this vast northland. Here and there at forestry stations aerials are suspended between tall masts, something odd in this forest-covered wilderness. In the shacks are the latest help in forest fire prevention, the short wave radio transmitter and receiver.

Radio and the airplane play important roles in the protection of Ontario's vast forest wealth. The airplanes, soaring high above the lake-studded forest regions north of Lake Superior, spot the smoke that tells of the fire. The signals from the short wave radio sets flash the news from post to post, and summon by airplane, railroad and canoe, the fire fighters and their machinery.

On such a system was Ontario's network of forest radio stations founded last year. This summer the chain grows. A vital part in the program of the forestry branch of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, the radio has already proven of immense value in expediting instructions to forest rangers, airplane and fire fighters.

Despite the fact that last year was a wet year, and only a few fires of importance were encountered in northern Ontario, as yet the Red Lake mining district, nevertheless the transmitter at Gold Pines was used on numerous occasions to flash to Sioux Lookout the report of a serious conflagration.

As the news of the fire reached the headquarters, preparations were made to send assistance by airplane. But the operator went on to say that Gold Pines and neighboring territory could supply all the fire fighters and fire fighting machinery necessary.

From a radio standpoint, therefore, last summer was not a good year. Evidently the department considers the network to have done good work, for from four stations in use last summer the service will be strengthened to nine.

Seven of the stations are in what is called the Red Lake Mining District. Sioux Lookout, on the Canadian National Railway main line, is the headquarters of the radio network. From there the other stations are situated in northeasterly and northwesterly directions. At Gold Pines, 20 miles northwest of Sioux Lookout, is Station 9B. Another 40 miles farther on at Red Lake is 9BD. Then still farther south Woman Lake is 9BG. Ten miles from them at Narrow Lake will be one of the new stations, which has not yet received its call letters.

In the Thunder Bay territory, a station will be erected at Savant Lake, a little better than 50 miles distant from Sioux Lookout. Another will go up at Fort Hope, 70 miles farther northeast. Then two stations are planned for

♦♦♦♦♦

Flowers Plants
Wedding Decorations
Landscaping and
Gardening

A. W. Smith Co.

(3 Stores)
MAIN OFFICE: Smithfield Building
614 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Flowerless Atlantic 7320

♦♦♦♦♦

Ritter & Morrison

Arch-Aid Shoe Shop

501 Liberty Avenue
Corner Stanwix Street
Pittsburgh, Pa.

♦♦♦♦♦

The Highway Shop

Lamps, Shades, Italian and
Spanish Pottery
Wedgwood and Spode
Earthenwares, Glass
304 Beaver Street, Sevickley
Branch Shop
Street Floor, Jenkins Arcade
503 Stanwix St., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Schenley Men's Shop

Hats
Haberdashery

OPEN EVENINGS

Heck & George
Schenley Apts.
Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOURTH FLOOR

Lake Timagami and Maple Mountain, near the newly settled Clay Belt north of North Bay. These will not be in touch with Sioux Lookout, however.

The stations are chiefly intended for use of the Forestry Service. Last year, however, they carried a considerable amount of traffic for the prospectors in the territory, which is one of the biggest mining fields in Canada. A total of 52,000 words were handled during the season, and this year, in order to cope with the expected traffic from mining men, a nominal charge is to be made for important messages. Many of the prospectors took advantage of the free service last year, sending radiograms of little importance. The four stations at Sioux Lookout, Gold Pines, Red Lake and Woman Lake will handle some of this traffic this year, when the service is not required for the forestry department.

The transmitters, which have served for a year, being operated all winter, are 50-watt outfit at all four places, except Sioux Lookout, where a 250-watt set is installed. Three 15-watt sets will go north this spring, one to replace the set at Red Lake and the other two for Savant Lake and Fort Hope. All transmitters function on a wavelength of 100 meters, and it is thought probable that 50 meters will be tried this season. For power supply they use small farm lighting equipment.

Further improvements for this summer include the installation at Gold Pines and Sioux Lookout of two portable transmitters and receivers at each post, with power supply from a small gasoline engine, to be used for this apparatus for emergency use. The planes which will bring the fire fighters to the fire will also carry the radio apparatus and an operator, and thus the progress of the fire fighting can be reported directly from the scene of the action.

By the middle of May all the new sets are on their way north, with operators. And in the clearings at the new locations, masts will be erected to hold the special current-carrying Hertz antennas which are used. So the northern wilderness is being civilized.

BIG ELECTRICAL DEAL IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Purchase of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company by British and Canadian interests, and the increase in its capitalization from \$25,000,000 to \$80,000,000, is attracting attention all over Canada and causing municipalities in British Columbia much alarm. With leading newspapers demanding the creation of a public utility commission to control power operations and prevent the creation of anything like the trust in the electric field, the government is watching the situation closely. Newspapers here all forecast the establishment of a public utilities commission at the next session of the Legislature.

Officials of the organization have given out a statement flatly repudiating the idea of raising rates, declaring that no increase in rates is necessary and forecasting enormous industrial development to use the new power which will soon be developed.

All around the room
My silent Servants wait
My Friends in every
Season bright
and dim

PRISCILLA GUTHRIE'S
BOOK SHOP

UNION TRUST BLDG. SCHENLEY APARTS.
PITTSBURGH

BOOKS OF ALL PUBLISHERS

GIFTS
for the
JUNE BRIDE
and GRADUATE

You will find an attractive array
of gift articles appropriate to this
occassion.

JOHN M. ROBERTS
& SON CO.
Since 1882
429 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

JUNE BRIDE
and GRADUATE

You will find an attractive array
of gift articles appropriate to this
occassion.

JOHN M. ROBERTS
& SON CO.
Since 1882
429 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRANK & SEDER
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Saturday
June 16

Frank & Seder Day
Extra Values

FRANK & SEDER
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOSEPH HORNE CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

GERMANY MEETS INDEBTEDNESS THROUGH LOANS

United States Holds Key to Situation Regarding Dawes Plan Revision

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The revision of the Dawes plan depends on the United States in more senses than one, said a leading member of the international commission which, under Parker Gilbert, directs the finances of the Reich. Speaking to The Christian Science Monitor representative he declared that Germany was able to collect in taxation and revenue from the earmarked sources, all the money that would be necessary to pay the reparations debt. But there is still the problem of transfer, that is to say the conveyance of huge sums from Germany without affecting the value of the mark, which nobody desires to see fall again.

So far there has been no real difficulty. American money has flowed into the country freely and it has been as easy to pay abroad the same money as that which comes from abroad. But the pinch will come, said this member of the Dawes commission, whenever German loans dry up. In other words, Germany is enabled to pay its debts with borrowed money. That is a strange situation which puts not only Germany but Germany's creditors at the mercy of the United States.

American good will is not doubted, but American interest in continuing to pour in may diminish. Both France and England realize this. It is possible that a moment will come when the method of increasing debts in the process of repaying debts, will break down. Because this is possibly understood by Raymond Poincaré who is responsible for French finance, it is likely he made his proposal for the corporatization of German bonds which would imply the receipt of capital sums by creditor countries. The risk of the breakdown of the Dawes plan would thus be avoided by the timely conversion of the Dawes plan.

But just as the working of the Dawes plan depends on the United States, so the conversion of the Dawes plan depends on the United States. Most of the money for the mobilization of credits must be found in the United States. Moreover, European countries expect that without an American claim on Germany the United States will admit the possibility of a general settlement of interallied debts out of the funds made available.

It will, therefore be seen that the United States holds the keys which will unlock many doors. It is in this direction that M. Poincaré is turning his attention, now that the stabilization of the French franc appears to present no further grave difficulty. The Monitor representative understands that soundings are being taken and that much more will presently be heard on this subject.

Radio Notes

(Continued from Page 8)

entertainment and will preside at the microphone.

Some of the stations through which the program will be heard will be WEAF and WJZ, WFI, WRC, WGY, WGR, WCAE, KSD, WOC, WHO, WHAS, WSB, KOA, WBZ and WBZA. WBAL, WLW, KYW, KPO, KGO, KFL, KGW, KOMO and KHQ. It is expected numerous other stations will be added by the time of transmission.

A high co-efficient E. P. M. (Entertainment per Minute) is apparent in the entertainment curve for the next program of the Hoover Sentinels to be heard through associated stations of the National Broadcasting System on Thursday evening, June 14, at 8:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, or 7:30 central daylight time.

The accuracy with which their program has been arranged only serves to increase the appeal of two numbers by the Hoover Honeymooners, Cohan's "Roses Understood" and Kern's "Till the Clouds Roll By." "Evening Shadows" and "Limelight Blues" by the male quartet, with a special arrangement of Delphos' "Tango Dream" for orchestra are further indications.

Stations transmitting this program locally are WEAF, WEII, and WGY.

Franklyn Baur, an American tenor of American experience, will be the guest soloist of the next Maxwell House concert to be broadcast at 9 o'clock Thursday evening, June 14, from 25 associated stations of the NBC.

Mr. Baur has sung with the Revelers, one of the most popular quartets in the country, has made numerous phonograph records and appeared frequently before the microphone both as a soloist and as a member of various local units, besides being featured on radio.

In the coming concert Mr. Baur will sing a new song by the writer of the popular song "Ramona," Miss Dorothy Wayne, entitled "Indian Lullaby." Other numbers include an operatic aria, "The Dream" from "Manon," a special arrangement of Cadman's "The Land of the Sky Blue Waters" and "I'm Waiting For Ships," his last record.

The next hour brings to a close the three-composer series of concerts

given by the Maxwell Concert Orchestra under the direction of Nathaniel Shilkret. The three musical geniuses represented on this closing program are Felix Mendelssohn, the classicist, Victor Lalo, one of the most distinguished of the French composers, and George Gershwin, who glorified American jazz with his "Rhapsody in Blue" and is considered one of the most significant composers of the twentieth century.

This program will be heard by the local audience through WJZ, WBZ and WBZA, WHAM, and KDKA.

Sweden Sending Big Hydroplane

Various Rescue Parties Are Heading North—Italia's Own Story

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
STOCKHOLM—In response to a telegram stating that Captain Risner-Larsen found the plane used in the search for the Nobile of insufficient radius, the Swedish Government ordered the three-ton Juncker hydroplane, owned by the Aero Transport Company, now on the Helsinki-Stockholm route to start at once direct for Spitzbergen to join the Swedish air expedition already on its way to the relief of Nobile. The hydroplane is manned by a Swedish pilot, two mechanics and a radio operator.

STOCKHOLM (AP)—Major Maddalena, flying the Savoia-55, arrived here from Copenhagen at 12:45 p.m. en route to Spitzbergen to aid in the relief of the crew of the Italia.

American good will is not doubted, but American interest in continuing to pour in may diminish. Both France and England realize this. It is possible that a moment will come when the method of increasing debts in the process of repaying debts, will break down. Because this is possibly understood by Raymond Poincaré who is responsible for French finance, it is likely he made his proposal for the corporatization of German bonds which would imply the receipt of capital sums by creditor countries. The risk of the breakdown of the Dawes plan would thus be avoided by the timely conversion of the Dawes plan.

It will, therefore be seen that the United States holds the keys which will unlock many doors. It is in this direction that M. Poincaré is turning his attention, now that the stabilization of the French franc appears to present no further grave difficulty. The Monitor representative understands that soundings are being taken and that much more will presently be heard on this subject.

If Potatoes Fail, Try By-Products

Victorian Premier's Solution for Poor Markets Has Many Supporters

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Once a lucrative source of income to Victorian growers, the potato industry has languished owing to competition from other Australian states, and from New Zealand, and to the absence of adequate markets. It is now in such a condition that the growers have approached Edmond J. Hogan, the Premier, to see what can be done about the matter.

Mr. Hogan's proposal, which is well received by all interested, is to exploit the potato for its by-products. Inquiries are to be made concerning the establishment of secondary industries for the manufacture of glucose, potato flour, starch and power alcohol from potatoes, while the dehydration of the tubers is also to be considered.

To obtain information regarding the manufacture of by-products, Oscar A. Mendelsohn, an analytical chemist, has left Australia to investigate methods of manufacturing by-products in the United States, Germany, Belgium, and other parts of Europe. With a report from Mr. Mendelsohn expected, the Victorian Ministry will decide whether the erection of factories for the manufacture of such by-products is feasible.

The accuracy with which their program has been arranged only serves to increase the appeal of two numbers by the Hoover Honeymooners, Cohan's "Roses Understood" and Kern's "Till the Clouds Roll By."

"Evening Shadows" and "Limelight Blues" by the male quartet, with a special arrangement of Delphos' "Tango Dream" for orchestra are further indications.

Stations transmitting this program locally are WEAF, WEII, and WGY.

Franklyn Baur, an American tenor of American experience, will be the guest soloist of the next Maxwell House concert to be broadcast at 9 o'clock Thursday evening, June 14, from 25 associated stations of the NBC.

Mr. Baur has sung with the Revelers, one of the most popular quartets in the country, has made numerous phonograph records and appeared frequently before the microphone both as a soloist and as a member of various local units, besides being featured on radio.

In the coming concert Mr. Baur will sing a new song by the writer of the popular song "Ramona," Miss Dorothy Wayne, entitled "Indian Lullaby." Other numbers include an operatic aria, "The Dream" from "Manon," a special arrangement of Cadman's "The Land of the Sky Blue Waters" and "I'm Waiting For Ships," his last record.

The next hour brings to a close the three-composer series of concerts

Where Beauty in Friendship and Art Meet



The Italian Ambassador, in Presenting to the United States This Reproduction of the Famous "Fountain of the Sea Horses," the Original of Which Is in the Borges Gardens in Rome, Said That It Reflected the Understanding of the Present Era in Italy by the United States That Made the Relations Between the Two Countries So Noble.

The Fountain Is in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, in Front of the Philadelphia Art Museum.

Citta di Milano, which was difficult, is now good.

Otto Sverdrup Offers Services

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO, Norway—Capt. Otto Sverdrup, an experienced arctic sailor, in the press here, says he is willing to navigate the Russian ice-breaker, Krassin, in an endeavor to reach the stranded crew of the Italia. The vessel was trying to reach North Cape on North East Land.

Roald Amundsen declares that Nobile's situation is critical and that swift action is required immediately. He is awaiting a reply to his telegram to American friends to enable him to start with the great Dornier-Wall flying boat, which is lying ready at Bremerhaven with Lieut. Dietrichson, a member of the Norge's expedition in 1926, as pilot.

The condition of the ice has improved and there was a good chance to make her way to a considerable distance.

Captain Risner-Larsen, who is aboard the Hobby with a seaplane, has been able to make a reconnaissance flight. The result of this was not known here.

It was summarized as follows:

"At 10:30 a.m. on May 25 while the Italia was flying north, at an altitude of 500 meters, suddenly the eight engines stopped (apparently by snow and ice forming on the base).

The six-ton boat began a rapid plunge which it was impossible to halt, and in two minutes it crashed upon the polar ice pack.

The cabin and part of the upper bracing were torn away while the bag was carried by the wind in an easterly direction.

"Among the debris on the ice all the occupants of the cabin were found to be alive. Scattered on the ice around them were almost all the material which formed the cabin.

"On the evening of May 30 about 12 kilometers northeast of Foyn Island, Capt. A. Mariano and Capt. Filippo Zappi and the Swedish natural scientist, Dr. Finn Malmgren, started with provisions for North Cape. They intended to cover 10 kilometers a day.

"There were left with Nobile the Czechoslovak professor, F. Dehoun, Lieut. A. Viglieri, the engineer; Troiani, the motor chief; Natale Ceccioni and Giuseppe Biagi, the radio operator.

"The other members of the crew remained with the drifting dirigible. They will have food enough for three months and are supplied with complete equipment. In the group with General Nobile there are two injured. One of them is already convalescent. The other will recover eventually."

General Nobile said the ice had broken up a little and open leads were showing between the floes. He gave his position last night as 80 degrees 35 minutes north, 26 degrees 55 minutes east.

Radio communication between the Italia's survivors and the base ship

Bell Phone Stevenson 1688

E. F. Schulz Inc.

Automobile Tires & Tubes

Southeast Corner Jefferson and Myrtlewood Streets

(2930 W. Jefferson Street)

PHILADELPHIA

Permanent Waves by Experts \$10.00 and \$15.00

Marvel Effect or Ripples Guaranteed

Hair Cutting and Fine Waving

Phone Spruce 9370

Exquisite Handmade Fancy Batiste and Dimity

SUMMER DRESSES

Sizes 1-2-3 years

Very Special at \$3.75

Mail Orders Filled

Fairyland

Exclusive Children's Apparel

1814 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

The Magic Package Keeps Ice Cream Firm for Hours. No ice or salt.

ABBOTS DAIRIES, Inc.

Philadelphia

Lombard 9400

Gifts Delivered Anywhere

Abbottmaid ICE CREAM

the de luxe

DEWEES

1122-1124 Chestnut Street PHILADELPHIA

Fashion in Good Taste

Friday, June 15 The 15th-of-the-Month-Special in Dewees' Simple Frock Shop

A Misses' Dress at 15.00

For one day only!

As on the 15th of every month, Dewees offers a special value in a miss's frock. This month it is a charming one-piece model (regularly \$19.50) in either plain or printed crepe de chine . . . white, flesh, orchid, maize and pastel prints . . . sizes 14-20.

SIMPLE FROCK SHOP—FOURTH FLOOR

Telephone Locust 4117

E. J. CUMMINGS, Inc.

413 N. 13th Street

Philadelphia

Telephone Locust 4117

CUMMINGS COAL

Telephone Locust 4117

E. J. CUMMINGS, Inc.

413 N. 13th Street

Philadelphia

Telephone Locust 4117

CUMMINGS COAL

Telephone Locust 4117

E. J. CUMMINGS, Inc.

413 N. 13th Street

Philadelphia

Telephone Locust 4117

CUMMINGS COAL

Telephone Locust 4117

E. J. CUMMINGS, Inc.

413 N. 13th Street

Philadelphia

Telephone Locust 4117

CUMMINGS COAL

Telephone Locust 4117

E. J. CUMMINGS, Inc.

413 N. 13th Street

Philadelphia

Telephone Locust 4117

CUMMINGS COAL

Telephone Locust 4117

E. J. CUMMINGS, Inc.

413 N. 13th Street

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Magic of Words

Words and Poetry, by George E. W. Rylands. Introduction by Lytton Strachey. London: Hogarth Press. 10s. 6d. net. New York: Payson & Clarke. \$3.

FASHIONS may change, but fundamental things are steadfast. And the fundamental which underlies poetry in our time is precisely that which has been at its foundation since the first poet stammered his rhapsody in rhyme or free verse about the world's wonder. Leigh Hunt defined that fundamental as "the utterance of a passion for truth, beauty and power, embodying and illustrating its conceptions by imagination and fancy, and modulating its language on the principles of music." Keats in his letters—"fallacy into which our twentieth-century mind is led by the means," said Hunt, "are greater than the earth contains; and its ends pleasure and exaltation."

The definition is at once comprehensive and exclusive; and it remains sufficiently adequate to justify us in recalling it to our aid as we approach Mr. Rylands' very interesting book on "Words and Poetry," which is, he explains in his prefatory note, the dissertation that won him a fellowship at Cambridge University a year ago.

Mr. Rylands' attitude toward poetry differs only in unimportant details from that of Hunt. But he makes a prolonged and searching study of the relative purposes of poetry and prose before he grants (without, of course, ever directly referring to it) the fundamental rightness of that hundred-year-old definition.

The Way of Saying It
What matters is not much what Poetry says; he tells us very properly, as her remarkable way of saying it. The poet's quest is for the "not wrong," but the fit word in poetry is far more difficult to come by than it would be for any other kind of writer. The poet's words are "isolated, arranged in a metrical pattern, where not only the value, or values, of each single word must be considered, but also the close interdependence of one upon the other; for every word is quick to take color from its companion, and will gain or lose in emphasis according to its position in the line."

Today we grant the possibility of

poetry having its place in a prose-work. That is principally because of the greater value the actual word arrangement in a poem is seen nowadays to possess when compared with the values of rhyme and musicality. The poet may himself have been unaware of that greater value. But Mr. Rylands appears to go rather far when he declares that we are justified in classifying rhymed stanza, vers libre, and prose-paraphrase alike as poetry. There is surely a limit to what may be called poetry, the word arrangement as vital as it may, and one questions his statement that "much of the best of Keats is in his letters"—fallacy into which our twentieth-century mind is led by the means, said Hunt, that maturer critics than he!

Deftness and Erudition

This, however, does not cause a flaw in Mr. Rylands' thesis. It is merely the consequence of an ambition to widen the scope of the

art which he is examining so skillfully. And we are fairly clear about his premises as we arrive at the second part of his main dissertation (the book is really two books, the second being devoted to a preparatory study of Shakespeare's diction and style). It is a tribute to the attractive manner in which he sets down those premises that we are as eager as he is to apply them to the familiar tests. Nor does he disappoint us in this section of his work. He displays considerable deftness and erudition both in distributing his disquisitions and comparisons and in developing a point with illustrations.

This deftness and erudition lead to equal advantage as he comes to his second subject. Mr. Rylands is particularly in regard to Shakespeare, as well as a twentieth century realist. When eventually we have done with him we feel as intensely as ever the magic of words; moreover, like Mr. Lytton Strachey in his charming introduction, we are aware of the strange necessity imposed on the poet that he must be their slave as well as their master.

THOMAS MOULT

An Imperial Ambition

The Golden Bee, by Daniel Henderson. New York: Stokes. \$2.50.

THIS career of Elizabeth Patterson of Baltimore, who married into the Bonaparte family, has been put into the form of a novel by Daniel Henderson. It is a tragedy of ambition and self-will. She was beautiful, and the daughter of the second richest man in Maryland, if not in the United States. There were three Jerome Bonapartes, all of whom typified her in the pomp and circumstance that she loved. The first, Jerome Napoleon, son of Napoleon, was a man of Napoleon's heart as well as his ambition. Her merchant father protested and her friends shook their heads, but, carried away by visions of imperial grandeur, she persisted in marrying her Bonaparte, only to find herself shut out of the Bonaparte family. Napoleon, determined to enhance his power by marrying his kindred into royal families, refused to recognize Jerome's American marriage. He would give "Miss Patterson's" pension, but she should not set foot on soil that came under his sway.

The young couple, coming to Europe on one of William Patterson's vessels, were held up. Jerome died, and did, land and so to Paris, but there was no place for his companion. So Betsy took refuge in England, where anyone at odds with Napoleon was welcome, and there her son, the second Jerome Bonaparte, was born. It was 16 years before the first Jerome saw his son or his American wife. In the meantime he was married to Catherine of Wurttemberg and, as his reward for obedience to the Eagle, received the crown of Westphalia.

Her Son'an American

Betsy spent her years demanding her rights, wandering about Europe, reluctantly returning to America and restlessly quitting it again, making her way through a series of tedious and often scraping houses as she could gather, and trying to make a Frenchman out of her son. "Your Uncle, the Emperor," was the burden of her instructions. The golden bees of the Bonaparte dynasty stung her into continual efforts to get recognition for her son, even if not for herself. After Napoleon's fall she still cherished the hope of a restoration and imperial honors for her son. But Jerome the second was an American. He took after the Pattersons and his mother's disappointment married an American wife and settled down in Baltimore.

When his son Jerome was born, Grandmother Betsy took heart again. "Come," she said, "I'll tell you about your granduncle, the Emperor, and how he conquered Europe and made kings tremble. And remember, child, you bear his name—Bonaparte. You will be proud of that some day."

Akin to Napoleon

For a time the third Jerome was a comfort to her. He fought for France in the Crimea and won recognition. After Sedan and the fall of Louis Napoleon, others besides his grandmother looked upon him as a possible candidate, if not for Emperor, at least for President of the new Republic. But no, the bees in his bonnet buzzed as exasperatingly and as foolishly as ever. Jerome the third came back to America from France, married an American woman and, rather against his will, he too settled down in Baltimore. So the love of the golden bees

Whatever the motive which proposed democratic reforms for undemocratic India, there can be no doubt that British prestige has been greatly weakened within and without India. Amanullah will soon have toured through the nations of Europe, and it will be interesting to see whether he responds more favorably to those of whom he has reason to be suspicious than to those who are anxious only to be his friends.

In the midst of a good deal of gloom and depression it is refreshing and amusing to come across repeated evidences that Conrad regarded, or affected to regard, with contempt some of the finest products of his art. He was easily led astray from the fullness of his thought, as in "Typhoon," he was apt to consider the result "trash." Mr. Garnett notes that such comments are almost always signs of a successful and happy period of activity. S. C. C.

Napoleon as Pacificist
studied by a biographer. He assumes too much. That is, he assumes a great deal that pertains to have passed in the thought of the Bonapartes without providing the reader with means of knowing, or judging, whether or not his assumptions are based on substantial grounds. However much he may argue that Napoleon, however great may be the love of peace, it is not easy to see the Little Corporal thinking only of world peace—"peace of the hand, peace of the heart and peace of the soul." It is as hard to believe that "Napoleon gave himself with all his passionate soul to the cause of peace" as it is to believe that he was ever given over entirely to the cause of the revolution.

Dr. Wilson has a thesis to prove. That thesis is that Napoleon's ruling idea was the maintenance of democracy and that that only when England refused his proffers was he forced to war and victory. Along that line, the author takes a step farther and maintains that this action of England, in forcing Napoleon into a war, led a century later to the eruption of German militarism in 1914. Let the reader of "Napoleon, the Man" see for himself whether Dr. Wilson clinches his argument with this many-sided man may be studied.

But to this reader, at least, it seems that Dr. Wilson's attitude falls short of the cool, detached historical viewpoint from which such a man as Napoleon Bonaparte should be well-authenticated facts.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

How to Read

HOW to Look at Pictures—How to Listen to Music—How to Read Books. These are subjects for mirth among the enlightened. The assumption is that one comes naturally by knowledge of all these things; not by instinct exactly, but as a master of course in one's growing up. Yet many don't. Witness the success of books with such titles.

They have their place; but they are not to be picked up indiscriminately, if you buy books of this type you will have them mailed to you. No one wants to be seen carrying them about. If you ask for them at the library, you will do it unobtrusively, selecting a discreet looking attendant. Probably they will turn out as foolish as they sound. And yet perhaps—

Now there's a thought we are willing to help spread. The name of this course which offers no royal road to learning is "Creative Reading." Prof. Robert Emmons Rogers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is the general editor, and it is conducted by the Institute of Current Literature at College House, Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass. (We haven't a notion who, if anybody, profits by it.) The current number contains a discussion of "High Comedy in the Novel," an analysis of Elinor Wylie's "Mr. Hodge and Mr. Hazard," and an article on "Mirrors of the Year," all contributed by Adeline Hibbard of the University of North Carolina.

There is nothing to prevent anybody from using this course, in connection with digests of the older novels, to impress his friends with his knowledge, as described in the "Get Erudite Quick" advertisements. But the editor warns his students "never to read the analysis until you have read the book," and to make this not too difficult he announces two weeks in advance the subject of the book to be studied.

One feature of the course will be of no use whatever to those who take it for social reasons. That is the list of questions for study at the end. They remind us of days that are happily gone, but that no doubt were good for us.

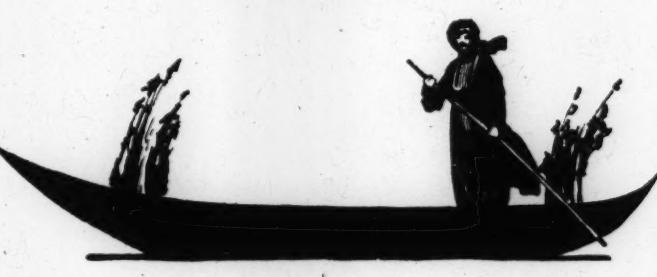
♦ ♦ ♦

Not having finished "Mr. Hodge and Mr. Hazard," we are unable to read Mr. Hibbard's analysis. We who read for pleasure as well as for living sometimes are a long time getting done with a book, because we find it necessary to read so many at once. At any given moment, we are in the midst of at least as many as the following: an old novel, a new novel, a book of short stories, a printed play, a collection of essays, a book of verse, a biography and a history. Not infrequently we have also on hand a book of travel and a juvenile.

The unpractised might suppose this would be confusing. On the contrary, it is clarifying. Everything depends on the mood. This time read the book last laid down. No, there must be constant variety, or reading is punishment.

♦ ♦ ♦

"THE MARSH ARAB"



Haji Rikkan, Marsh Arab, by Fulian (London: Chatto & Windus. 10s. 6d. net. Philadelphia: Lippincott \$3).

It is the story of a peddler who trafficks up and down the waterways between the Tigris and the Euphrates and the territory of the nomad tribes farther north, and one who reads the adventures of this attractive rascal.

As we read it the following can have

"That," we commented to ourselves, "is a good lead." So we read more:

"But if you intend to use the course as a critical muscle builder to help you make up your mind about books, to know what you think about them and why, and to agree or disagree intelligently with other people, the following notes may be useful."

That seemed reasonable and re-

ception with digests of the older novels, to impress his friends with his knowledge, as described in the "Get Erudite Quick" advertisements. But the editor warns his students "never to read the analysis until you have read the book," and to make this not too difficult he announces two weeks in advance the subject of the book to be studied.

One feature of the course will be of no use whatever to those who take it for social reasons. That is the list of questions for study at the end. They remind us of days that are happily gone, but that no doubt were good for us.

♦ ♦ ♦

Not having finished "Mr. Hodge and Mr. Hazard," we are unable to read Mr. Hibbard's analysis. We who read for pleasure as well as for living sometimes are a long time getting done with a book, because we find it necessary to read so many at once. At any given moment, we are in the midst of at least as many as the following: an old novel, a new novel, a book of short stories, a printed play, a collection of essays, a book of verse, a biography and a history. Not infrequently we have also on hand a book of travel and a juvenile.

The unpractised might suppose this would be confusing. On the contrary, it is clarifying. Everything depends on the mood. This time read the book last laid down. No, there must be constant variety, or reading is punishment.

♦ ♦ ♦

"THE MARSH ARAB"

The usefulness of correspondence courses is not always beyond question. So much depends upon the sponsors and their objects. Their standing is worth considering. The claims they make for their goods may be significant.

To one of these courses we were attracted by the first paragraph of the editor's note. "If you, the reader," it said, "have subscribed to these lessons only that you may be able to discuss current fiction without having read it, the following can have

"That," we commented to ourselves, "is a good lead." So we read more:

"But if you intend to use the course as a critical muscle builder to help you make up your mind about books,

to know what you think about them and why, and to agree or disagree intelligently with other people, the following notes may be useful."

That seemed reasonable and re-

ception with digests of the older novels, to impress his friends with his knowledge, as described in the "Get Erudite Quick" advertisements. But the editor warns his students "never to read the analysis until you have read the book," and to make this not too difficult he announces two weeks in advance the subject of the book to be studied.

One feature of the course will be of no use whatever to those who take it for social reasons. That is the list of questions for study at the end. They remind us of days that are happily gone, but that no doubt were good for us.

♦ ♦ ♦

"THE MARSH ARAB"

The usefulness of correspondence courses is not always beyond question. So much depends upon the sponsors and their objects. Their standing is worth considering. The claims they make for their goods may be significant.

To one of these courses we were attracted by the first paragraph of the editor's note. "If you, the reader," it said, "have subscribed to these lessons only that you may be able to discuss current fiction without having read it, the following can have

"That," we commented to ourselves, "is a good lead." So we read more:

"But if you intend to use the course as a critical muscle builder to help you make up your mind about books,

to know what you think about them and why, and to agree or disagree intelligently with other people, the following notes may be useful."

That seemed reasonable and re-

ception with digests of the older novels, to impress his friends with his knowledge, as described in the "Get Erudite Quick" advertisements. But the editor warns his students "never to read the analysis until you have read the book," and to make this not too difficult he announces two weeks in advance the subject of the book to be studied.

One feature of the course will be of no use whatever to those who take it for social reasons. That is the list of questions for study at the end. They remind us of days that are happily gone, but that no doubt were good for us.

♦ ♦ ♦

"THE MARSH ARAB"

The usefulness of correspondence courses is not always beyond question. So much depends upon the sponsors and their objects. Their standing is worth considering. The claims they make for their goods may be significant.

To one of these courses we were attracted by the first paragraph of the editor's note. "If you, the reader," it said, "have subscribed to these lessons only that you may be able to discuss current fiction without having read it, the following can have

"That," we commented to ourselves, "is a good lead." So we read more:

"But if you intend to use the course as a critical muscle builder to help you make up your mind about books,

to know what you think about them and why, and to agree or disagree intelligently with other people, the following notes may be useful."

That seemed reasonable and re-

ception with digests of the older novels, to impress his friends with his knowledge, as described in the "Get Erudite Quick" advertisements. But the editor warns his students "never to read the analysis until you have read the book," and to make this not too difficult he announces two weeks in advance the subject of the book to be studied.

One feature of the course will be of no use whatever to those who take it for social reasons. That is the list of questions for study at the end. They remind us of days that are happily gone, but that no doubt were good for us.

♦ ♦ ♦

"THE MARSH ARAB"

The usefulness of correspondence courses is not always beyond question. So much depends upon the sponsors and their objects. Their standing is worth considering. The claims they make for their goods may be significant.

To one of these courses we were attracted by the first paragraph of the editor's note. "If you, the reader," it said, "have subscribed to these lessons only that you may be able to discuss current fiction without having read it, the following can have

"That," we commented to ourselves, "is a good lead." So we read more:

"But if you intend to use the course as a critical muscle builder to help you make up your mind about books,

to know what you think about them and why, and to agree or disagree intelligently with other people, the following notes may be useful."

That seemed reasonable and re-

ception with digests of the older novels, to impress his friends with his knowledge, as described in the "Get Erudite Quick" advertisements. But the editor warns his students "never to read the analysis until you have read the book," and to make this not too difficult he announces two weeks in advance the subject of the book to be studied.

One feature of the course will be of no use whatever to those who take it for social reasons. That is the list of questions for study at the end. They remind us of days that are happily gone, but that no doubt were good for us.

♦ ♦ ♦

"THE MARSH ARAB"

The usefulness of correspondence courses is not always beyond question. So much depends upon the sponsors and their objects. Their standing is worth considering. The claims they make for their goods may be significant.

To one of these courses we were attracted by the first paragraph of the editor's note. "If you, the reader," it said, "have subscribed to these lessons only that you may be able to discuss current fiction without having read it, the following can have

"That," we commented to ourselves, "is

THE HOME FORUM

A New Nation Seen Through the Eyes of the Romantic Poets

From the West swift Freedom came,
A second sun arrayed in flame,
To burn, to kindle, to illumine,
From far Atlantis its young beams
Chased the shadows.

TIS Shelley who, in his rhapsody of "Hellas," thus envisions the ideal of liberty, arising in national incarnation across the Atlantic and winging its way to inspire Greece in her struggle for independence. In America he found as an actual working model a new republic for which the world had been waiting. And the inspiration of this example to all nations often lifted his imagination. Elsewhere he describes with exultation:

A people mighty in its youth,
A land beyond the Ocean of the West,
Where, though with rudest rites,
Freedom and truth
Are worshipped.
That land is like an Eagle....
Yes, in the desert there is built a home
For freedom.

Repeatedly in his verse do we hear similar accents and more frequently than in any other English poet of the time.

But if we turn the pages of the rest we find a truly impressive recognition of the new nation and its meaning in the march of events. Burns is the first to hail American independence, proclaiming—

"Tis Liberty's bold note I swell:
Thy harp, Columbia, let me take!
See gathering thousands, while I sing....
They shout a people free! They hail an empire saved.

In these lines and in other verses of Burns we feel his characteristic spontaneity and the expression of one ardently concerned in the rights of the common man. Byron, too, began very early in his career to show profound interest in the stirring events across the Atlantic, but in the numerous references which he makes it is typical of his temper that he should be interested in the leading personalities rather than in the masses. Washington in particular fascinated him; the first President he likens to Leonidas and Epaminondas of old, calling him

"A watchword, such as ne'er shall sink."

While there's an echo left to air."

Almost as highly does he esteem our first ambassador, as he珍惜es

"Franklin's quiet memory," which

climbs to heaven,

Calmings the lightning which he thence hath riven,

Or drawing from the no less kindred earth

Freedom and peace to that which boasts his birth.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FOUNDED 1896 by MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD.

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communication.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year.....\$9.00 Three months.....\$4.50 Six months.....\$6.00 Single copy, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or reproduction of all telegrams and local news service, and is not otherwise credited in this paper. All rights of reproduction of special material which are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor in foreign lands and news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remaining copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Domestic Foreign
14 pages.....6 cents 2 cents
16 pages.....6 cents 2 cents
18 to 20 pages.....6 cents 4 cents
22 to 24 pages.....6 cents 4 cents
28 pages.....6 cents 4 cents
Remainder of paper rate.....6 cents

Subscription rates in Canada and Mexico, 1 cent per issue; 20 cents per fraction.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

MARYLAND: 220 Madison Ave., New York City.

CHICAGO: Room 1005, 222 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA: 225 Market St., San Francisco.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 487 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.

ENGLAND: 22, Avenue de l'Opera, London.

PARIS: 5, Avenue de l'Opera.

BERLIN: Unter den Linden 11.

VIENNA: Forstgasse 1.

AUSTRALIAN: Perpetual Trustees Building, 100 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York.....271 Madison Avenue

Philadelphia.....1600 Chestnut Street

Miami.....1106 Security Building

Cleveland.....1628 Union Trust Building

Detroit.....1625 Woodward Avenue

Chicago.....1058 McCormick Building

H. London.....170 New Exchange Bldg.

Kansas City.....270 Main Street

Los Angeles.....437 Van Nuys Building

Seattle.....1625 First National Bank

Portland, Ore.....1022 American Bank Bldg.

London.....1, 2, Adelphi Terrace

Paris.....1, 2, Avenue de l'Opera

Berlin.....11, Unter den Linden

Vienna.....1, 2, Maria Theresia Str.

Advertising rates given on application.

The right to decline or discontinue an advertisement is reserved.

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL

THE HERBET DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

THE HERBET DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Fashions and Crafts

Fashion Becomes Intricate and Feminine

THE many fashion shows held in the United States and Europe to exhibit what the style will be for the coming months point to one fact conclusively: There is no radical change from the fashions of the winter, but rather a development and greater intricacy of detail in the designs already established.

Since early fall, materials have been softer, lovelier and dresses more gracious and feminine in line. Cobweb lace, costume jewelry and minute attention to detail have all been employed in fashioning dresses that are the embodiment of grace and beauty. The angular, severe, uniform type of dress with no apparent difference whether fashioned by the great couturiers of Paris or by the "little dressmaker" at home, has been replaced by dresses still described as simple but of a simplicity that is calculated and subtle, a simplicity that has its roots in intricacy that can no longer be copied by small dressmakers.

With Jabots and Kerchiefs

According to Léon Boulanger and other famous dressmakers of Paris, this step was inevitable. The woman of fashion is only too glad, at this time, to follow the fashion leaders' dictum in regard to greater femininity and grace.

One of the ways movement is

achieved in a frock is by the use of jabots, commonly used in pairs. A dress, for example, may be a severe black with no trimming except two jabots, one from the neck to the waist, the other from the waistline to the hem. Accompanied with matching jabots of embroidered fabric, the frock is not only more feminine but has a repetition of details which is one of the season's characteristics. To relieve the severity of the neckline, the cowl neck is used in the back where it belongs, while inserts of one thickness of flesh-colored georgette are in the back and front.

A flattering neckline, formerly

achieved by the rakish Deauville kerchief. So well does this become associated with that has been utilized on the afternoon frock as well, by having it cut so that it falls softly about the neck and forms a part of the dress.

A frock that shows this treatment especially is of black and white, with the glorious splashy flowers of this season's fashion on the white background of the blouse. The skirt is black with pleated goads that form an uneven hem and sway with the motion of the wearer. About the neck is the kerchief of silk in a curve instead of square, with the border having the jagged inserts of the design and coloring of the blouse.

Neck and Sleeve Trimmings

Still another frock for the débutante or the débutante is of one color, clear forest-green with stitching for trimming. On each side of the low waistline are godets that supply the motion of the dress, while the neckline is in the shape of the long popular V. For ornament, a bow ties at the point of the V and is caught there with a highly decorative pin. The part of the frock that is not only new but the embodiment of two fashion points as well, is the short cape that ties on the right shoulder so the effect of kerchief and scarf is achieved at once.

Intricacy and detail are used also on the sleeves, for although severe sleeves are seen on a great many dresses, sleeves have, for the most part, as many new twists as the frocks themselves. On pale green dress of georgette in a one-piece model, the sleeves are in accordion pleated and flared, so the cuffs of the sleeves also carried out that style with fine accordion pleats.

A frock of Cambridge blue, a new shade that is extremely popular in Paris, has sleeves in a wide bell shape, tucked from the elbow to the wrist.

To correspond to the uneven hem-line that originated with the formal

robe-de-style for evening, waistlines are also uneven. Some dressmakers have succeeded in their attempt to bring back the line of the normal waist, while others still favor the snug, hip-fitting girdle. Wherever the waistline is, however, it is sharply defined. In sports frocks narrow sash belts take a diagonal turn downward, or three-cornered scarfs the jauntily about the hips. Waistlines are raised by a short, flaring peplum or lowered by a soft wide girdle, caught in the middle or on the side with a jeweled pin. Sometimes it comes down in front in a point like the mid-Victorian, bouffant ball dress. It is evident in the line of the waist so clearly defined that that fashion point together with all the rest of the points toward the coming months emphasize the natural rounding lines of the full but little figure.

Square, geometrical lines, emanated, straight figures have gone and with them the tunic-like garment. Fashion has swung back to curves where there were formerly straight lines; is advocating femininity instead of masculinity; and careful and painstaking detail on frocks instead of contenting itself with indifferent tailoring.

Costume Jewelry Part of Dress Design

Another thing that women are no longer afraid of doing is trimming a dress if it is necessary. For this purpose smart women use costume jewelry, once thought suitable only for the stage. Costume jewelry today is worn as an essential and intrinsic part of each costume, and must be possessed in variety and used as part of the ensemble. Frocks are sometimes selected for the jewelry that is part of their design while other plain frocks by the addition of the right pieces are made distinctive. A black satin, severely plain, for example, was entirely changed by the addition of Genoa filigree set of necklace and bracelet. The wide but delicate work in relief against the black was beautiful.

Again, a frock may be satisfactory except for the absence of a point of light or interest to make it different.

The pendant idea is carried out by having a beautiful semi-precious stone low in the front of the dress as the sleeves also carried out that style with fine accordion pleats.

Thus, costume jewelry is seen to be no more an accessory but an integral part of the afternoon and evening frock, following the trend, as are frocks, for more artistry and harmony, for intricacy without elaboration and for femininity without fluffiness.

Use for Discarded Silk Dresses

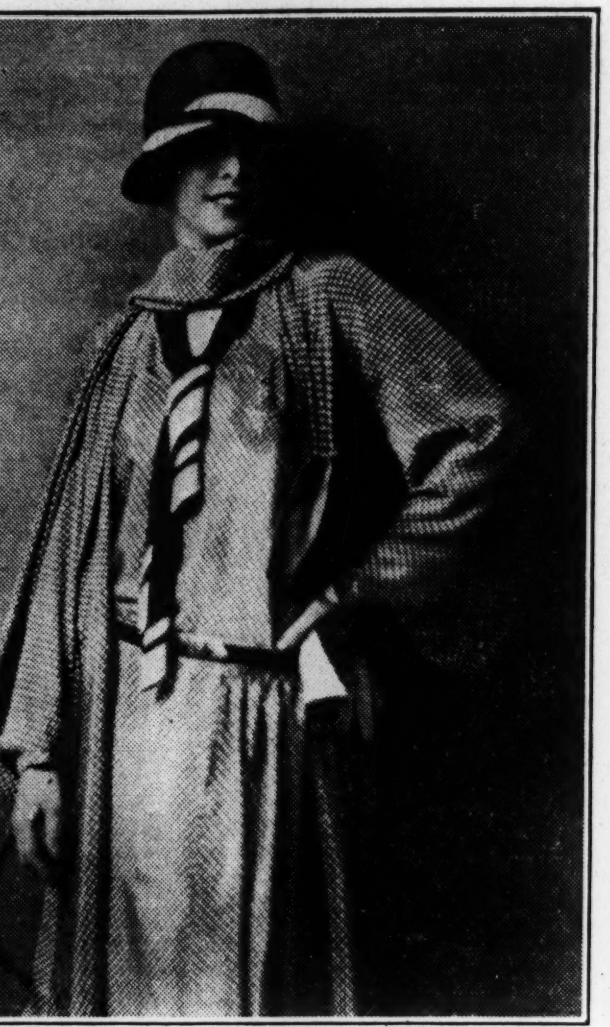
Discarded silk dresses that cannot be made over for use as dresses again can frequently be utilized for slips. Cut out the sleeves and all the part around the neck, and remove all unnecessary trimming or fullness. Silk crépe in various colors is especially good to use, but any silk or satin may be so employed.

If a slip cannot be got out of it, the blouse parts may be used for a step-in. When the seams may be put almost anywhere and still the garment will look well. Seams may be ornamented with insertion if desired.

Thus one may acquire a lovely piece of silk underwear at the same time have the satisfaction of clearing out of one's closet some old garment that no longer is wearable.

If the blouse wrinkles from Mr. Worth's in Paris, France! Shades of that by-gone day when sitting curled in the corner of great-grandmother's sofa in the old New England homestead, we were the silent audience of this dialogue! And here we are, well—no matter how many years later, in the self-same famous establishment in Paris, France, gazing with admiration at the "new wrinkles" for the spring of 1928.

IN GRAY AND WHITE



Summer Costume Developed in Gray and White Polka-Dotted Crêpe-de-chine With a Black Tie Embroidered in White and a Black Sash Belt. By Worth.

New Wrinkles

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

THEN the jangling horsecar came to a stop at the white iron post in front of Great-grandmother Taylor's gabled house in Danvers Center and Aunt Sally Hutchinson descended, clad in her best black silk gown and her "fur-lined circular," and sweeping up the drive, burst into the family sitting room and dropped into the big winged chair beside the fireplace.

"Well, Mary," she exclaimed, "I've just been down to Salem to see the new wrinkles for spring, so I can tell Arella Libby how to do over my garnet surah silk, and—what do you think? Cousin Alice Lovejoy has been visiting in Boston, and she saw a dress that had just come to town from Mr. Worth's shop in Paris, France, that has sleeves exactly the shape of a lot of mutton and as stiff as a board, and Cousin Alice says that before we know it all Boston and Salem will be wearing 'em and goodness knows how we are ever going to get into a horsecar when that time comes!"

"Fudge!" replied the woman of longer experience. "If we managed with hoop skirts and bustles, I guess we needn't worry about sleeves. If it's the latest wrinkle, Danvers Center will have them, even if we all have to travel abroad."

"The latest wrinkle from Mr. Worth's in Paris, France!" Shades of that by-gone day when sitting curled in the corner of great-grandmother's sofa in the old New England homestead, we were the silent audience of this dialogue! And here we are, well—no matter how many years later, in the self-same famous establishment in Paris, France, gazing with admiration at the "new wrinkles" for the spring of 1928.

A Few Changes

Nothing quite so drastic as the change in the sleeve, which worried Aunt Sally Hutchinson, is to be seen in the new wrinkles of the present season although there are several radical changes such as the higher waistline, the longer skirts for evening wear, and the return of the shorter bloused bodice for the tailored suit. Worth has a new skirt for the afternoon frock, especially

those of the heavier silks such as faille, taffeta and moire that has a ruffle, a double ruffle, a pleat in the front which are pulled out to form a big bow knot at the waistline in the middle of the front, a mode which is becoming to the younger women but which would be impossible for a mature figure. Another innovation of this same designer is the dark blouse of fine jersey, crêpe-de-chine, or all-over beaded georgette worn with a tailored suit of a lighter color, beige, gray, rose-red or the lighter shades of blue.

But after all the really radical changes in the fashions of the present season lie in their femininity, the return of the ruffle and frill, the soft white collar and cuffs of creamy lace or embroidered mill in the floating ribbons and the fuller skirts,

a decided reaction from the severe fashions which followed the Great War, which is particularly noticeable in the summer frocks of georgette, crêpe-de-chine, mousseline de soie, etc., the last of which is a favorite. These are the frocks which, worn under a long coat of silk crépe or light woolen material, comprise the ensemble and when the weather is warm, can be worn without a wrap as a street or afternoon costume.

Special Models

The most practical materials for this type of frock are the printed crêpe-de-chines or foulard silks in the new, small designs, tiny flowers, geometrical figures, or, the most popular of all, the good old-fashioned polka dot, which, although masquerading under its new name, "the lozenge pattern," remains the quondam favorite of another day. There is scarcely a collection of spring models that does not include at least one costume which consists of a long navy-blue coat worn with a frock of blue and white polka-dotted foulard or crêpe-de-chine, the dots usually about the size of a silver dime. Pippins or narrow bands of white or navy-blue (sometimes of both) are used as trimming for these gowns. One which was seen recently was made with a three-tiered skirt,

A Few Changes

Nothing quite so drastic as the change in the sleeve, which worried Aunt Sally Hutchinson, is to be seen in the new wrinkles of the present season although there are several radical changes such as the higher waistline, the longer skirts for evening wear, and the return of the shorter bloused bodice for the tailored suit. Worth has a new skirt for the afternoon frock, especially

bands remaining quite plain and straight at the back and rippling into ruffles at the front, each with a tiny binding of white. The bodice fastened down one side with four perky little bows of the material with the same white edge, and this appeared also along the diagonal neck line and at the wrists of the long, tight sleeves. The coat of navy-blue crêpe-marcain was lined with the dotted silk with a narrow band of white finishing the edges.

Another frock of crêpe-de-chine with a beige background and smaller dots of navy blue had a skirt composed of two flat, finely pleated flounces (plisses, as the French call them), a plain bodice with a round neck for which the same flat pleats formed a collar flaunting a jaunty little bow under one ear, and long-tight sleeves with two pleated frills between the elbow and wrist. The skirts of these frocks are usually made with flounces or pleatings which are placed in all sorts of interesting ways. Sometimes they follow a diagonal line; sometimes they turn to form a sort of jabot at each side of the waist; sometimes they are arranged in an oval effect on either side. The double skirt is also very much in vogue, the under layer remaining plain and rather tight and the upper gathered or pleated at the front, often hanging loose at one side and held in place by buckle of jewels or enamel. A favorite mode is the surplice bodice, the line of which is carried down in the full drapery at the side of the skirt.

Mme. Lonsdaleanger uses little bows and pleats of crêpe-de-chine for charming summer frocks, made quite simply with slightly bloused bodices and rather full skirts, with a folded girdle of the material drawn tightly around the waist and hanging in a graceful point below the hem of the skirt. Frocks of plain georgette in black, navy-blue, beige or gray are also shown for summer wear, and are usually simple in design with diagonal tucks and cream lace collar and cuffs; and there are frocks in crisp taffeta or moiré which are a bit more elaborate.

Neat Mending

WHEN about to darn or patch any kind of material, place the work in embroidery hoops, rather loosely, without stretching and with the place to be mended at the center. If a patch is required, baste it smoothly in place under neaten, then catch the edges of the torn material onto it, using fine thread. The finer the thread the better the finished work will look. Then from the under side catch the edges of the patch onto the material. Use a fine needle and try not to let it pierce quite through to the right side. A patch shows less if it is possible just to draw the torn edges of the material and not to turn them under. When doing mending, keep all stitches loose so they will not pull the least bit. This is most important.

When a patch is not necessary, fill in the place with threads drawn from the goods itself, letting the threads run in the same direction as the threads of the goods. If such threads are not available, at least use threads of the same color. One often matches the color with embroidery cottons.

Mending that has been beautifully done sometimes looks conspicuous afterward because a wrong method of pressing has been used. Never press a mended place from the wrong side because it throws up high relief all the threads used in the mending. Press from the right side, and not too hard nor with too hot an iron. In the case of heavy cotton goods or woolen goods, keep a pressing cloth between the material and the iron.

Special Models

The most practical materials for this type of frock are the printed crêpe-de-chines or foulard silks in the new, small designs, tiny flowers, geometrical figures, or, the most popular of all, the good old-fashioned polka dot, which, although masquerading under its new name, "the lozenge pattern," remains the quondam favorite of another day. There is scarcely a collection of spring models that does not include at least one costume which consists of a long navy-blue coat worn with a frock of blue and white polka-dotted foulard or crêpe-de-chine, the dots usually about the size of a silver dime. Pippins or narrow bands of white or navy-blue (sometimes of both) are used as trimming for these gowns. One which was seen recently was made with a three-tiered skirt,

A Few Changes

Nothing quite so drastic as the change in the sleeve, which worried Aunt Sally Hutchinson, is to be seen in the new wrinkles of the present season although there are several radical changes such as the higher waistline, the longer skirts for evening wear, and the return of the shorter bloused bodice for the tailored suit. Worth has a new skirt for the afternoon frock, especially

Recombining and Adding

If the sleeve facing shows, there should be an extra strip of the new printed fabric added to carry out the idea of an entire fancy lining.

Such an ensemble involves no great skill, as there is no actual fitting to do other than the proper adjustment of the bodice and the hang of the skirt. Fashion is lenient regarding many matters formerly considered important, and in this case the scarf, for instance, may be the "wrong way" of the goods, whether the fabric is plain or striped, and still not cause the wearer the least concern. The important thing is to be determined by becomingness rather than according to a strict ruling of the mode.

In utilizing a two-piece suit for the foundation of the new ensemble, the plan of procedure should be to retain as much of the original as possible, thus minimizing labor and cost. It is best done at the same time to introduce sufficient novelty to bring it up to date. This season this is best done by a change in neckline and the addition of a separate blouse and other accessories of a distinctly new type.

One of the great Paris designers mounts all skirts of two-piece suits on a high bodice top that matches the coat lining. While such a bodice top is, of course, sleeveless and plain, this is the advantage that the coat can be thrown back to show skirt top and some fabric and color as its own lining. A belt covering the joining of skirt and bodice top is worn and suitable costume jewelry gives interest to the neck. Such a skirt is invaluable in remodeling a suit, as it not only serves as a foundation for many an accessory of lace or fabric that may be used as a neck finish; but, as it is no more cumbersome than an ordinary lining, an over-blouse can be slipped on, when desired.

The Hem Becomes the Scarf

The home dressmaker who specializes on remodeling advises that the skirt of the suit be dropped as low as possible and attached to the bodice top at the proper hipline. With the hem rippled and the bottom of the skirt steamed or pressed, there will probably be a wide strip to cut off for use elsewhere. The lower edge of the hemmed skirt, which is the original of the present season, thus brings other units of the ensemble up to the same date. The expert stylists speak of "tying-up" a complete suit, whatever separate garments one may have to utilize. This is a descriptive expression, worth remembering when remodeling is being planned.

Practical Remodeling

The type described applies to a wide variety of fabrics, as silks, linens and cottons appear in the new ensembles. When introducing a new color and fabric, it is advisable to select something that is not only becoming but that is obviously of the present season, thus bringing other units of the ensemble up to the same date. The expert stylists speak of "tying-up" a complete suit, whatever separate garments one may have to utilize. This is a descriptive expression, worth remembering when remodeling is being planned.



Does it Rain Every time you have your car washed?

Really this happens to lots of people—and when they find that they, themselves, can dry-wash their cars—after a shower—at no expense—and in a couple of minutes—they tell everybody about it!

KOZAK Auto Dry Wash

It seems impossible, doesn't it—that a piece of specially prepared fabric—Koza—only costing a dollar—could save its cost twice over—every time it is used—for dozens of times?

It's a fact, however—tens of thousands of individual auto supply stores have Koza—just bought their first Koza in a packing mood—even after reading the Koza guarantee. (See coupon.)

Look for this convenient orange and blue Silent Seal—just attach to the hose. Every Koza store carries it.

Price \$1.00 will save fifty cents. If preferred, prompt delivery to any Canadian or American point will be made postpaid upon receipt of coupon below.

Read the heading of this advertisement again—just attach this coupon—the washerman for service, just attach and check in envelope and mail.

Choose Your Own Colors

Choose from the colors as listed below, the colors you prefer. Each color will be packed separately and labeled with name and color.

Vivid Rose **Crimson** **Orange** **Yellow** **Vermilion** **Salmon Pink** **Scarlet** **Blue** **Oxford Red** **Purple** **Maroon** **Blueberry** **Black** **Dark Violet**

Bright Rose **With Blush Margin** **Lilac** **Rose Edged with Silver** **Light Blue** **With Yellow** **Blue Tinged with Gold** **Bright Canary Yellow**

Our Complete Catalogue, including descriptions over 100 different colors, including the assortments of Lilies, Peonies, Iris, etc. Supreme quality, however, is believed to be the best. Over 100 clients annually are on the plan, including some whose gardens are famous.

1000 bulbs \$3.50
500 bulbs \$1.90

1000 bulbs \$3.50—500 bulbs at the 1000 rate.

Bulbs will come to you early in the autumn, at the proper time for planting, with clear directions for care.

Please send me the 1000 bulb plan.

With refund if remittance accompanies the order.

MARKET HEADS IRREGULARLY UPWARD AGAIN

Numerous Good Advances Are Recorded—Specialties Most Prominent

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—According to the placing of large supporting orders and the buying by "bargain hunters," stock prices made a brisk recovery yesterday after the violent break of yesterday.

A few small stocks crept out here and there but the general trend was upward. Standard Industrials and rails rallied 1 to 3 points and several of the specialties were marked up 6 to nearly 10 points.

Trading volume crossed the 5,000,000-share mark yesterday for the first time in stock exchange history, was only moderate in volume today.

Call money renewed at 6 per cent.

With fair supply available, in view

of the heavy midmonth demand for funds.

While the morning rally helped to restore confidence, considerable uncertainty continued, with a rather widespread tendency on the part of many traders to lighten holdings on the rallies. R. H. Macy and National Tea, which did not sell yesterday, closed higher today at 18 1/2 and 49 1/2 points respectively, below their previous quotations. Rossia Insurance broke 15 points to 145, but made up its loss by early afternoon. Radio opened 5 points higher at 176, but closed 10 points lower still resistance around that level and was pushed back several points.

The recovery was stimulated, however, by the arrival of confirmation of reports that negotiations were pending for a merger of the Pierce-Arrow and Studebaker automobile companies and an advance in Pennsylvania crude prices.

On the other hand, the weekly steel trade reviews report a further falling off in production, with new business light in volume.

High priced specialties led the rally. Case and Dresser ran 4 to 5 points.

Curtiss Aeroplane and Pierce Arrow preferred 6 1/2 International Telephone and Wright Aeronautical 6 each, and American Express, Allied Chemicals, and General Mills.

Linsed, American Telephone and National Biscuit 5 points or more. Among the many issues to sell 3 to 4 points higher were General Motors, Montgomery Ward, New York Central, Union Pacific and Consolidated.

The closing was strong. Recovery of yesterday's losses was accomplished by the unexpected rise of the asbestos, which had been the most popular stock, from 5 to 12 points above that faltered on realizing Baldwin, which started seven points lower to 230, and sales and then dropped to 260. Call sales approached 4,000,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened slightly easier, with sterling cables ruling 1 1/2 of a cent lower around \$4.883.

The bond market was quiet and irregular. Trading was limited, and price movements were narrow, with some issues showing a firming tendency. Time money was dull but firm, and treasury way in supply, with renewals at 6 per cent.

Anaconda Copper showed the usual early gain of slightly more than a point, but most industrials moved to lower levels. A few New York stocks, like L. B. Foster, Franklin, and the Pauli issues advanced. The St. Paul issues were under pressure. The foreign list was inclined to heaveiness, although French Republic 75 improved.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Boston New York

Call loans—*prime rate* 6% 6%

Commercial paper 4% 4 1/2

Customers' loans 4% 4 1/2

Time loans 5

Sixty-nine days

Four to six months

Last Prev.

Today Prev.

Ban silver in New York 60

Ban silver in London 27 1/2

Ban gold in London 845 10 1/2

Clearing House Figures Boston New York

Exchanges \$1,557,000,000

Year ago today 41,000,000

Balances 150,000,000

Year ago today 42,000,000

P. R. bank credit 472,587

136,000,000

Accredited Market

Prime Eligible Banks:

30 days 4% 6 1/4

60 days 4% 6 1/2

4 months 4% 6 1/4

5 months 4% 6 1/4

6 months 4% 6 1/4

7 months 4% 6 1/4

8 months 4% 6 1/4

9 months 4% 6 1/4

10 months 4% 6 1/4

11 months 4% 6 1/4

12 months 4% 6 1/4

13 months 4% 6 1/4

14 months 4% 6 1/4

15 months 4% 6 1/4

16 months 4% 6 1/4

17 months 4% 6 1/4

18 months 4% 6 1/4

19 months 4% 6 1/4

20 months 4% 6 1/4

21 months 4% 6 1/4

22 months 4% 6 1/4

23 months 4% 6 1/4

24 months 4% 6 1/4

25 months 4% 6 1/4

26 months 4% 6 1/4

27 months 4% 6 1/4

28 months 4% 6 1/4

29 months 4% 6 1/4

30 months 4% 6 1/4

31 months 4% 6 1/4

32 months 4% 6 1/4

33 months 4% 6 1/4

34 months 4% 6 1/4

35 months 4% 6 1/4

36 months 4% 6 1/4

37 months 4% 6 1/4

38 months 4% 6 1/4

39 months 4% 6 1/4

40 months 4% 6 1/4

41 months 4% 6 1/4

42 months 4% 6 1/4

43 months 4% 6 1/4

44 months 4% 6 1/4

45 months 4% 6 1/4

46 months 4% 6 1/4

47 months 4% 6 1/4

48 months 4% 6 1/4

49 months 4% 6 1/4

50 months 4% 6 1/4

51 months 4% 6 1/4

52 months 4% 6 1/4

53 months 4% 6 1/4

54 months 4% 6 1/4

55 months 4% 6 1/4

56 months 4% 6 1/4

57 months 4% 6 1/4

58 months 4% 6 1/4

59 months 4% 6 1/4

60 months 4% 6 1/4

61 months 4% 6 1/4

62 months 4% 6 1/4

63 months 4% 6 1/4

64 months 4% 6 1/4

65 months 4% 6 1/4

66 months 4% 6 1/4

67 months 4% 6 1/4

68 months 4% 6 1/4

69 months 4% 6 1/4

70 months 4% 6 1/4

71 months 4% 6 1/4

72 months 4% 6 1/4

73 months 4% 6 1/4

74 months 4% 6 1/4

75 months 4% 6 1/4

76 months 4% 6 1/4

77 months 4% 6 1/4

78 months 4% 6 1/4

79 months 4% 6 1/4

80 months 4% 6 1/4

81 months 4% 6 1/4

82 months 4% 6 1/4

83 months 4% 6 1/4

84 months 4% 6 1/4

85 months 4% 6 1/4

86 months 4% 6 1/4

87 months 4% 6 1/4

88 months 4% 6 1/4

89 months 4% 6 1/4

90 months 4% 6 1/4

91 months 4% 6 1/4

92 months 4% 6 1/4

93 months 4% 6 1/4

94 months 4% 6 1/4

95 months 4% 6 1/4

96 months 4% 6 1/4

97 months 4% 6 1/4

98 months 4% 6 1/4

99 months 4% 6 1/4

100 months 4% 6 1/4

101 months 4% 6 1/4

102 months 4% 6 1/4

103 months 4% 6 1/4

104 months 4% 6 1/4

105 months 4% 6 1/4

106 months 4% 6 1/4

WOOL BUYING IN LAST WEEK IS MODERATE

Repeat Order Business Slow
—Prices Firm—More Interest in Foreign Markets

Business in the local wool market has been very moderate during the last week; in fact, the market has been sluggish.

Stocks of the new territory wools from which to make selection have not been very extensive. Prices are maintained as firmly as ever.

The goods market has been slow. Weather conditions have been very adverse. Repeat order business has developed very little, and the manufacturers can only be expected in the face of all their recent troubles to manufacture to stock for any great length of time.

Market Slows Up

The slowing up of the market has been felt even in the West, where buying on the part of the eastern houses has become noticeably less. In the bright wool states, where the eastern seaboard dealers buy from local dealers, almost wholly, the slackening of interest is less noticeable. Prices are fully equal to anything which has been paid hitherto.

Probably the effect of the slower market has been most apparent in Texas, where the old sales have been in progress but the buyers have been disengaged by the growers who have withdrawn from the market for the most part from sale.

There has been more interest shown in the clipper markets, mostly, than far, in the 12 months wools, some of the former having been made as high as 42½ cents, including the 50¢,000 pound line.

These showings, it is figured, are costing about \$1,000 per lb., for the best lots, while the 12 months wools have been costing \$1,150 to 1,180, although such sales as have been made appear to have been at a somewhat lower figure elsewhere through the far West, the market has been comparatively quiet.

Interest in Foreign Wool

Interest has turned more to the foreign markets this week again. The India auctions opened in Liverpool yesterday, and will continue through Friday, concluding on Monday and Tuesday next.

The selection, yesterday, is as usual on the opening day of the series, left much to be desired, consisting almost wholly of matted wools, of which many were wastey sorts.

These are just about on a parity with the clips of the previous series.

The trade was satisfied with special interest the further offerings of the better types of Jorin and Vietnamese wools which are suitable for clothing purposes come forward. There is some demand for these wools among the woollen mills in this country.

There was a clearance sale of odd ends yesterday in Keelung, August 10, when, with over \$5 per cent of the offered wools, 1,500 bales were cleared in a single day.

The wools were of such a character that quotations would be well-fitted, although the proportion of odd ends showed fair interest even in these odd ends.

There will be a sale in Shantou, June 18, with offerings of 22,000 bales, when odd ends commanding June 26, when about 600 bales are expected to be offered, including a fair weight of new clip wools.

Local Prices Firm

In the local market, prices are firm. Some limited business chiefly to ton-makers has been reported in fine and fine medium wools in the original bags at around \$1,070 per lb., for early territory wools. Some half-blood Ohio wool has been sold at 51 cents, and Ohio delining at 49 cents.

Three-quarter Ohio is held at 58 cents and ends yesterday in Keelung, August 10, when, with over \$5 per cent of the offered wools, 1,500 bales were cleared in a single day.

The wools were of such a character that quotations would be well-fitted, although the proportion of odd ends showed fair interest even in these odd ends.

There has been little interest in man's which is steady in price. The clip at this stage is practically all cleared, recent purchases of suiters first to arrive having been made by manufacturers here at 30 cents. About 20,000 bags of the Turkey clip have been sold at Constantinople. Fair average is quoted at 24½ cents, per bale.

Woolen mill wools have been rather slow. Some super Vianenes in the latter have been sold at 67 cents, white wools. Grey Peruvians have been sold at 78 cents secured. Some demand for English B's (slipped 50-56) has been reported at 97½ cents.

There has been little interest in man's which is steady in price. The clip at this stage is practically all cleared, recent purchases of suiters first to arrive having been made by manufacturers here at 30 cents. About 20,000 bags of the Turkey clip have been sold at Constantinople. Fair average is quoted at 24½ cents, per bale.

NEW YORK BANK STOCKS DECLINE

NEW YORK, June 13—Bank and trust company stocks were subjected to heavy liquidation Tuesday, and many leading securities declined 100 points or more.

Bank of Manhattan Company fell \$35 to 725, off 110. Bank of America declined 75 and National Bank of Commerce 90.

Even high priced stocks selling over \$1,000, suffered. First National fell 500 on bid price to 330. Hanover National was off 460.

The following table of certain representative local bank and trust company stocks shows the declines since June 1:

	June 12	June 1
Corn Exchange Equitable Trust	\$6,600	665
Farmers Loan & Tr. Co.	46,200	475
First National.	8,809	865
Hill Corp.	1,350	1,325
National Bank of Commerce	725	730
National Bank of New York	635	630
Bank of N. Y. & Co.	150	155
McGroarty	515	510
Lowell's Inc.	100	100
Kayser	518	47
Kentucky Co.	47	47
Lake Shore & Mfg. Co.	36	36
Lehigh Val. Co.	204	203
L. & N. Ry.	200	200
L. & N. Ry. Tr. Co.	200	200
Market St. Ry.	40	40
McGraw-Hill	60	60
Midland of N. J. Co.	94	94
Midvale Steel col. 56	100	100
Mit. Ind. Co.	32	32
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 180	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 181	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 182	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 183	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 184	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 185	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 186	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 187	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 188	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 189	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 190	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 191	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 192	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 193	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 194	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 195	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 196	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 197	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 198	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 199	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 200	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 201	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 202	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 203	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 204	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 205	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 206	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 207	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 208	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 209	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 210	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 211	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 212	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 213	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 214	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 215	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 216	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 217	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 218	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 219	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 220	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 221	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 222	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 223	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 224	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 225	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 226	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 227	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 228	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 229	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 230	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 231	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 232	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 233	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 234	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 235	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 236	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 237	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 238	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 239	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 240	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 241	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 242	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 243	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 244	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 245	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 246	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 247	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 248	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 249	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 250	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 251	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 252	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 253	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 254	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 255	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 256	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 257	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 258	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 259	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 260	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 261	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 262	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 263	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 264	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 265	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 266	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 267	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 268	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 269	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 270	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 271	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 272	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 273	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 274	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 275	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 276	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 277	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 278	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 279	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 280	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 281	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 282	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 283	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 284	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 285	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 286	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 287	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 288	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 289	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 290	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 291	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 292	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 293	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 294	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 295	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 296	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 297	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 298	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 299	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 300	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 301	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 302	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 303	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 304	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 305	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 306	59	59
Mit. Ry. & Ld. 307	59	59
M		

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

ERIE

(Continued)

What We Say It Is It Is
PERFECT DIAMONDS
RELIABLE WATCHESB. F. SIEGER,
For 30 Years the Only Jeweler on
the Pike
TURNPIKE AND 14TH STREET**NORMAN'S SHOP**918 Peach Street, Erie, Pa.
Specializing Smart Sportswear
for
Women and Misses

\$10.00 to \$45.00

Fresh
Poultry and Meats

Butter, Eggs and Cheese

H. OPPENHEIMER
663 W. 11th Street**PARIS**
CLEANERS AND DYERS

308 West 8th St.

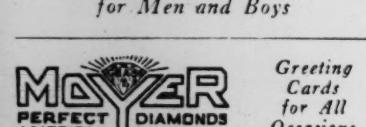
Ladies' Plain Dresses, \$1.50

Ladies' Silk Dresses, \$1.75

23-198 R. J. BARBER, Prop.

P. A. MEYER & SONS

817-819 STATE STREET

Fine Clothing, Hats
and Furnishings
for Men and Boys

Greeting Cards for All Occasions

707 STATE STREET

NOON DAY LUNCHEONS

HOME MADE CANDIES

SANDWICHES

TEA ROOM

PRISCILLA BIERS SHOP

120 WEST EIGHTH STREET

JOHN V. LAVER

704 State St., Erie, Penn.

For Remembrance Send

YOUR Mother Flowers

STORAGE

Day, Week or Month

SERVICE

WEST 5TH GARAGE

A. W. GATES, Prop. Tel. 69-227

CAFETERIA

Home Cooking and Baking

BLUE BIRD

119 WEST 7TH STREET

Now is the time to start planning your 1928 advertising. Let our direct mail service assist you.

Webster Multigraph Shop

708 COMMERCE BUILDING

FOR**AUTO INSURANCE**

Call CLARENCE BROOKS

419-20 Commerce Bldg. Tel. 22-732

HARRISBURG

We make and sell thousands of jars

CREME LILAS

The Ideal Base for Powder

25c Jar

George A. Gorgas Co.

16 North Third St., Penn Harris Hotel

Pennsylvania Railroad Station

1306 North Third St.

MILLER'S

Shoes and Hosiery for Women

12 NO. THIRD STREET

Weaver Freight Line

Freight Distributed from Depots

Call Us for the Better Freight Service

Phone Steelton Bell 171-J-Dial 9683

GEORGE N. BARNES

SECOND ST. AT STATE

Ferndell Pure Foods and

Better Things to Eat

Delivered at All Parts of the City

at Any Time

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP

217 NO. 2ND STREET

LANCASTER**POTTERY DAVIS**

GLASS

Flower & Gift Shop

Flowers and Gifts for all occasions

Lamps, Hooked Rugs

Bell 3968-R

PHILADELPHIA

Fill That Empty Coal Bin

Pay the bill in 6 monthly payments

First payment 30 days after delivery

COLONIAL AL

Kept Growing with Service

ORDER TODAY

Phone Victor 2836

DELIVERIES ANYWHERE

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

(Continued)

PHILADELPHIA

(Continued)

LASHER'S

Hair Dressing Parlor

Specialists in Permanent Waving

Water Waving, Marcelling

4451 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia

Phone Wyoming 5576

PITTSBURGH

Edw. W. Learzof.

Interior Decorators

CHURCHES

SCENERY,

WALLPAPER, PAINTING,

SKETCHES SUBMITTED

1600 Broadway

Phone Lehigh 1260

GRADUATION AND WEDDING GIFTS

Dresses and Hats for Sport and

Afternoon Wear

EXQUISITE BAGS

MRS. EDW. C. DILWORTH

5303 St. James Terrace, E. E.

Mayflower 5825

A NEW KIND OF SHOE SHOP

Exclusively for Children

even the equipment and decorations

are designed to please the children

The Little Folks Boot Shop

2ND FLOOR JENKINS ARCADE

Sippay Bros. & Munson

Legal and Commercial Printers

Engraving

500 Brownsville Road, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lafayette 1170

A. J. & H. E. McGiffin

GROCERS

QUALITY and SERVICE

Cor. Sheridan Ave. and Rodman St.

Montrose 7866-7867

Telephone Mayflower 5831, 5832

SHADY SIDE

CASH GROCERY

Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables

George I. Kemmerer, 5528 Walnut Street

TRUSSELL'S

Shoe Repairing

214 Stanwix Street

(Opp. Jenkins Arcade)

RELIABLE

Circular Letters, Mimeographing,

Addressing, Club and Church Notices

CALL COURT 5793

MULTIGRAPH ADDRESSING COMPANY

331 4TH AVENUE

KATHARYN SHINKLE, Manager

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

The Bank of

Courtesy and Service

CITIZENS TRUST CO.

formerly

The CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

of BELLEVUE

BELLEVUE MARKET

No farther away than your telephone

Five Direct Lines

Linden 0572

Lincoln and Sprague Ave., Bellevue

PITTSBURGH—Dormont

CLEANING—PRESSING

DYING

We call for and deliver all work

Phone Lehigh 3394

VICTORIA, 2nd Fl.

Service Cleaning and Pressing

Glenmore & Potomac Aves., Dormont, Pa.

READING**CRYSTAL RESTAURANT**

ON THE SQUARE 10 YEARS

545-547 PENN STREET

Also Annex 537 Penn Street

Hotel Crystal and Cafeteria

733-735 Penn Street

Home Is Our Only Competitor

Above All—The Right Hat**The BON TON MILLINERY**

408 PENN ST., READING

HOOKED RUGS

In Beautiful Designs

ALSO MADE TO ORDER

PICKS LOW

CATHARINE YERGER

746 North 11th Street

Dial 33670

WEIL'S MEN'S SHOP

6930 MARKET ST.

Phone Boulevard 553-5

Franklin 0118

707-709 PENN AVE

CROLL & KECK

622 PENN STREET

Always Reliable

Good Clothes — Good Service

B. & J. Saylor

4TH AND PENN STREETS

Real pure food headquarters; large variety; finest fresh meats and poultry;

best home made baked products; everything on the table; own make pure confections

Direct Buyers and Wholesalers

MANNING & ARMSTRONG

Waltz-Over Shoe Store

Visit Our New EASY

Comfort Department

642 PENN ST.

Beauty Craft Salon

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Waldo J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and authority.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Communism and British Labor

THE effort of the British Labor Movement to rid itself of Communist influences is now approaching a decisive stage. When the political side of the movement decided three years ago that no member of the Communist Party should be eligible for membership of the Labor Party, and proceeded to enforce that decision drastically by disaffiliating the local parties which refused to expel Communist members, the leaders of the Communist Party directed their activities to the trade unions.

Week by week a campaign was waged against the official leadership of the unions on the ground that the interests of the "rank and file" were being betrayed. The leaders who were attacked remained silent for a long time. They believed that the unions might be split and that the whole movement would thereby be weakened. Gradually it became clearer, however, that the effect of the Communist campaign itself was tending to weaken the movement, and it became noticeable that the greatest losses in membership were taking place where Communist activity was greatest.

The lead in combating this influence was taken by W. M. Citrine, secretary of the Trade Union Congress, who exposed with great force and lucidity the true nature of the "Minority Movement," its close association with the Communist Party, and the subtlety of its tactics. This lead has produced unexpectedly swift and notable results. The confusion and differences in the General Council itself, which threatened up to a year ago to render that body ineffective, have all but disappeared. The council is now emphatic in its determination to formulate a trade union policy suited to British conditions and to the changed circumstances of post-war industry. In its recent pronouncements on the subject it has expressed the view that there can be neither accommodation nor truce with a movement which is subversive and disruptive.

Within the last few weeks this attitude has influenced particular unions to a marked degree. The executive of the Boilermakers' Society, which has been hampered at every turn by the extremists in its endeavor to formulate a constructive policy for the union, is now seeking a mandate from its members to prevent the choice of any Communist to represent it at labor and trade union conferences. This action is the more notable because the leading Communist, Harry Pollitt, is one of its members and has been consistently elected as a delegate.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which has experienced a great loss of membership in the last five years, and which has a strong admixture of Communist influence on its national executive, has followed by adopting a resolution denouncing Communist activities inside the union and calling on all branches and officials to resist these activities. The executive of the Miners' Federation has also given a lead to the coming annual conference of the federation by a strong condemnation of the disruptive work of the Minority Movement, and by dissociating itself from the views expressed by Mr. Cook and other Communist members of the executive.

If this action of the executive is indorsed by the annual conference it will show beyond doubt that the Communist movement, having been rebuffed in its greatest trade union stronghold, has failed entirely in its sustained effort to undermine the influence of the national trade union leaders and to impose a revolutionary policy on the British Labor Movement.

Money in Presidential Campaigns

THE high cost of politics is nothing peculiar to recent political campaigns in the United States. Fabulous expenditures in varying degrees have long been a factor in the course of presidential elections. In the free silver campaign of 1896, for example, it is estimated that from \$10,000,000 to \$16,500,000 was used in behalf of McKinley—a sum which marks the peak of political financing during the past century. And the largest investments have not necessarily brought the Nation its most valuable Presidents.

The first public protest against the excessive use of money in presidential elections dates back to the campaign of 1832, when the Bank of the United States used its funds and its control of credit facilities to oppose the re-election of President Jackson. Expenditures by the parties themselves did not assume the proportions of a serious public issue until the industrial expansion of the eighties was accompanied by an outlay of campaign funds for the national party organizations which, for the first time, mounted above \$1,000,000.

In the perspective of political history, and more especially in view of the light which the Senate investigating committees have thrown upon the dubious financing of the 1920 campaign, the parties will need to approach the coming elections with a determination to free them from the taint of misused money and the influence of promises bought and paid for. President Coolidge, in accepting the nomination in 1924, made the following declaration to govern the Republican Party of that year:

There should be no relaxing of resolute endeavors to keep our elections clean, honest and free from taint of

any kind. Only the closest scrutiny of both the sources of contributions and the character of expenditures can accomplish this laudable purpose. . . . The statutes provide for publication of the names of contributors and the amounts contributed. But a deficit at the end of the campaign in part defeats this. The budget will cure that defect. So far as the Republican Party is concerned, I have made it an absolute requirement that our committee shall live within its means. I hope it will have a surplus on election day, but it must not have a deficit.

I would make clearly and definitely one other requirement, that no individual or group of individuals may expect any governmental favor in return for party assistance. Whatever anyone gives must be given for the common good or not at all. Contributions can be received on no other basis.

The Democratic Party is no less committed to a rigid accounting of political expenditures. Its national platform of four years ago advocated that individual subscriptions be limited by law and that a maximum limitation be fixed for total expenditures in the political campaign.

The difficulty of enforcing such restrictions as both parties have long professed to uphold is easily recognizable. The enforcement is so difficult, indeed, that President Roosevelt, twenty years ago, proposed that the Federal Government should finance the presidential campaigns—a proposal which William G. McAdoo re-advocated in 1920. When Roosevelt advanced his plan he characterized it as a "radical measure," but radical measures may be necessary unless the parties voluntarily demonstrate a high standard of honesty and decency in the campaign financing during the coming months.

Personal Power in Politics

PERIODICALLY, at least, the people of the United States, by agreement or as the result of a combination of circumstances, have witnessed the virtual domination of the major political parties by some one individual. This dictator, it is true, has often been spoken for some dominant group or faction within the party, but occasionally he has enforced, by the exercise of some seemingly irresistible influence, his own self-conceived and unwillingly conceded power.

The political history of the two representative parties could hardly be written without according to these shapers of platforms and nominations of Presidents the importance which was theirs in their days of personal power.

In recent times the names of Matthew S. Quay, Thomas H. Platt, Boies Penrose and Mark Hanna have figured prominently in the councils of the Republican Party. Perhaps that of William J. Bryan, among the Democrats, is the only one which can properly be embraced in a similar bracket, although both Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson were, as individuals, powerful and influential party leaders. There are scores of names of those who exerted great influence sectionally, but who never rose to the status of national leadership as party dictators.

Today, particularly in the Republican Party, there is an apparent effort by one or more who have found themselves in a position to bestow, or to withhold, the support of state or sectional delegations in Congress or in the deliberative councils of their party to specific measures or to candidates for high office, to claim for themselves the title of dictator. Individuals as such, or as the acknowledged spokesmen for groups or blocs, have sought to impress the belief that they hold within their power the means of electing or defeating even prospective candidates selected by those whom they acknowledge to be reflecting the popular choice.

Looking back over the record of past performances, one is convinced that the assumption and assertion of such power by astute and resourceful party dictators is destructive of true democratic ideals. Even though it may be that thereby party solidarity has been advanced and a temporary victory won, the results are not usually happy. The party "boss," as he is commonly called, depends, if he seeks to continue in his position of leadership, upon the allegiance of his partisans to the traditional standards under which they have theoretically enlisted, thus insuring a victory for himself and the object of his political favor. Without this, success at the elections would be uncertain. Why not, then, where there has been an expression of the popular choice in advance of a nominating convention, accept this as an expression of the wishes and judgment of the voters who must, in the final battle, be appealed to?

Economic Co-operation

ANOTHER means of co-operation between nations has been found by the representatives of the central banks who met recently in Paris and discussed the question of collection of economic and statistical information. Ever since the establishment of the federal reserve system in the United States, fairly rapid progress has been made at assembling economic data upon which the decisions of the banks and of the board could be based. Within the last few years, when necessity for closer co-operation developed, the methods followed by the federal reserve system elicited the admiration of the representatives of the other central banks of the world. Not all of them have such systems, and in some cases the statistical and economic data have been considered highly confidential. Such prejudice of this kind as may have existed has been largely broken down, and a concerted effort is now being made to extend the system in some form to all the important nations.

According to the reports circulated after the Paris conference each of the central banks will appoint a liaison officer who will endeavor to exchange the data with the central banks in all the other countries. Randolph W. Burgess, assistant federal reserve agent of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, will act in that capacity in the United States. Mr. Burgess was the representative of the reserve bank at the Paris meeting, and Dr. E. A. Goldenwiser, director of the division of analysis and statistics of the Federal Reserve Board, attended as the representative of the board in Washington. The meeting did not discuss banking policies but endeavored to outline the statistical and economic data which should be available, the standards by which such data should be measured and the manner in which they shall be made accessible to others.

Such an outcome, which in financial circles is considered unprecedented, would not have been possible had it not been that the federal reserve

banks and the central banks of other countries had upon prior occasions found it advisable to co-operate. Co-operation was necessary first through the extension of loans and secondly through the extension of credits whereby a redistribution of gold reserves was possible. That policy has resulted in great benefits to all concerned, and especially is it noticeable that has solidified the currency policies of the European nations. It is recognized that through the exercise of the rediscount policy will the credits of a country be determined and in turn the money values. Those policies have a notable influence upon the international markets, and therefore the basis upon which the rediscount policies are determined should be made available to those who might be involved. It was for that reason an agreement has finally been reached to effect a closer co-operation between the economists and statisticians of the central banks of the world.

Japan and the League

THAT Japan's case for intervention in China's civil war in Shantung Province will ever be established to the full satisfaction of the Chinese is not likely. Last spring when the army of Chiang Kai-shek, Nationalist Commander-in-Chief, was within striking distance of Tsinan-fu, the Japanese were blamed for interference which prevented the capture of the city. This spring, again, the advancing Nationalists have clashed with the forces which Japan had posted to guard her interests. As a result, anti-Japanese hostility has spread throughout China. A general boycott of Japanese goods is being carefully organized by the powerful Chinese chambers of commerce. Japan's traders in China are genuinely alarmed. A heavy economic toll may be exacted—as was the case after the Shantung award in 1919—as was the price of Japanese policy.

But whatever the merits of this dispute, another element in it deserves consideration. At every stage, both Chinese and Japanese have kept the situation constantly before the League of Nations. This is particularly significant in regard to Japan. The League finds one of its best tributes in the fact that the weaker nations of the world have come to look upon it as a court of appeals. But now, as Japan's frequent reports to Geneva indicate, the League appears as a semi-judicial agency before which even the more powerful states feel obliged to explain their international policies.

This, obviously, is a sign of progress. It may be too soon to say that the old days of diplomatic intrigues are finally gone. The old order was too deeply entrenched to be destroyed in any overnight fashion. But the beginning of a new day has clearly come. Public opinion throughout the world has become more than ever articulate, more than ever committed to the maintenance of peace and insistent for explanations from those whose actions seem to threaten it. The League, as the international agency around which this peaceful world order is developing, becomes, by that fact, the bar before which such explanations are made.

It is, furthermore, a sign of the advancing times that Japan's case in Shantung was laid before the world through Geneva as a voluntary act. The Japanese authorities were not asked for explanations. But the explanations, none the less, were promptly forthcoming. Such action on the part of one of the powers indicates by what a long step the diplomacy of the present is separated from that of even two decades ago.

I Thank You

AND now there comes a vending machine which says "thank you" at the completion of every purchase. Hitherto various machines for the sale of confectionery and other articles have been so impolite as to dispense their wares without a sign of acknowledgment. Oftentimes they have been so discourteous as not only to refuse delivery but also to fail to hand back the nickel. Perhaps the new vending machines occasionally may indulge in the same practice. In such cases a gracious "thank you" might help to soothe an unsupplied customer for the loss of his nickel if the "thank you" department of the machine happened to function properly though the delivery department stalled.

Perhaps the venders may be equipped with a sufficient vocabulary to take care of such inefficiencies as the nondelivery of a stick of gum by saying "We are sorry we cannot hand you back your nickel, but a call at our main offices will result in remuneration." Of course, nobody cares to have these talking machines become too garrulous, but after one has inserted a half a dozen nickels into as many slots without results he is quite willing to hear a word or two of promise of recompense.

"Thank you" is an efficient little phrase, and ought to be more generally used. Perhaps a row of vending machines, each tuned to a hearty "thank you" and all being operated at practically the same moment, would turn out such a chorus of "thank yous" that people generally would be taking up the phrase and reciting it much in the same manner as they do the catchy bits from a popular song.

Editorial Notes

The General Federation of Women's Clubs is to keep to the indorsement of policies rather than specific measures. Bills are often so transformed by amendments and revisions that they bear little resemblance to their originals. Hence the club women do not wish to be recorded in favor of measures which do not meet their favor.

Speaking as a whole, they certainly cannot charge the senior class at Princeton University with overemphasis in athletics when it votes almost two to one that it valued the Phi Beta Kappa key above the varsity letter.

In saying that Tammany is not in politics, its leader, Mr. Olvany, might remember Emerson's dictum: "What you are thunders so loud I cannot hear what you say."

Throwing mud never gave a political candidate a landslide.

Singapore

SINGAPORE

as we have conceived them. Some disappoint us, although much of that is the fault of the individual. Others outstrip our most vivid fancies. But it is the common experience that all are different from what we expected. Mark Twain, in his characteristic language, declared that Hawaii was the only part of the world that "comes up to the bragg." After seeing most of the places which he visited and a good many that he did not, I am inclined to think that he must have been singularly blind to satisfy. For it seems to me that every place, if not in one way certainly in some other, "comes up to the bragg." But of whatever the latter might consist there is one bit of the globe that far transcends it, and that is Singapore, which must be visited properly to be appreciated.

You have heard of Singapore, perhaps, as "the hottest place on earth," and that is about all you have heard of it. Finding it in your atlas not very far from the equator you have concluded that all there was to it was heat, and you have let it go at that. But here, my friend, you have been greatly in error; for Singapore is neither excessively hot nor, from the viewpoint of the tropics, at all uncomfortable. But in any case, all that is a trifle.

When you step ashore from your ship at some one of the great docks and take a motor or ricksha or one of the curious little pony carriages known as a "gharry," then and there commences the unfolding of a panorama of such a variegated sort as no other place in the world can show; a series of fascinating pictures which pass before you with the rapidity of a cinematograph; a moving, kaleidoscopic spectacle which banishes at once all thoughts of such trifles as temperature or climatic conditions. For here is China, the China of a dozen provinces, more colorful and exotic than China itself; here is India, the India of Burma, of Bengal, of the Punjab, of Ceylon; here is Malaysia, the Federated States and all the islands; here is Java and Sumatra, the isles of Conrad, the Philippines and the South Seas; and here, too, is Africa and the Near East, all of it blending with Europe and the Western world, here at the crossroads of the East rubs elbows with the world "East of Suez." It is, in effect, like a mighty spectacle epitomizing the habits and customs of all the world, this vivid, richly hued Singapore.

That is the first impression. And when you are driven out of the seething, energetic city itself and into the residential suburbs, you come upon a beauty of villa and garden and drive and palm grove that rivals Hong Kong and Honolulu. And beyond that you find yourself amid the rubber trees, where the great groves have replaced the swamp and the jungle. There are vast forests, and through them over well-metalled roads you may drive for miles wondering at the marvel that has been brought about in the realization of one man's dream.

Each tree, if you examine it closely, you will find the little slit in the bark down which flows, drop by drop, the white, viscous liquid into its little cup, quite as the maple syrup runs on a Vermont hillside, presently to expand into broad sheets of the precious, wealth-bringing rubber. And then, by another metalled highway, broad and lined with majestic royal palms, you may motor back into Singapore tarrying, if you like, at a massive hotel which is one of the many forms in which has been commemorated the name of a great man.

Now that the cool of the day is at hand, you will find all of Singapore abroad, the motorcar of many a wealthy Chinese vying in luxuriance with those of the European rubber growers. For the commercial capacity of the Chinese race has found its most impressive manifestation here in this wonderful city on the equator. The Chinese is as important as any in Singapore, and in its blended activities and far-reaching commerce he plays an influential part.

M. T. G.

Notes From Geneva

BY THE time these words appear in print, wireless telephonic communication will have been established between Switzerland and the United States, Canada and Cuba. In this connection an experiment in wireless communication may be recalled which recently took place in the Palace of the Nations, to use the grandiloquent name which was given to the former Hotel National when it was converted into the Secretariat of the League of Nations. A studio was arranged in the palace with thick carpets and curtains and two tables, one for a microphone and the other for an amplifier, the microphone being directly connected by a telephone cable with the Dutch wireless station at Kootwijk, which works on a directional aerial with Java and is also heard in other parts of the world. In another office in the Secretariat of the League there is a receiving set for sixteen to twenty meters wavelength by which telephone and telegraphic stations working on these waves can be heard, so that results as to the success of the experiment could be obtained.

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+

+